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Canadian
Child Welfare News

Vol. V.

NOVEMBER 1929

No. 4

ANNUAL MEETING ISSUE

Proceedings of the
Tenth Annual Meeting

Canadian Council on Child Welfare

OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 25th and 26th, 1929.

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NOTE:—Publication of the News was delayed a month, to carry the report of the Annual Meeting and proceedings.

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Child Welfare News

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OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 1929

No. 4

MINUTES OF THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE.

Ottawa, November 25th-26th, 1929.

The tenth annual meeting of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare opened at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on Monday evening, November 25th, at 8.15 p.m., with the president, Mrs. Charles H. Thorburn, in the chair.

There were registered at the various sessions:

NAME.	ADDRESS.	REPRESENTING.
Miss Alice Ahern.	Ottawa.	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
Miss J. Arnoldi.	Toronto, Ont.	Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.
Harry Atkinson.	Portage la Prairie, Man.	Boys' Industrial School.
Wm. Bowie.	Room 205, Forum Bldg., Montreal.	Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association.
Mrs. Thomas Brown.	357 Frank St., Ottawa.	United Church Women's Missionary Society.
F. S. Burke, M.B.	3rd Floor, Daly Bldg., Ottawa.	Dept. Pensions and National Health.
Mrs. H. S. Campbell.	71 McLaren St., Ottawa.	Canadian Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Dr. D. A. Carmichael.	Ottawa.	Canadian Tuberculosis Association.
G. B. Clarke.	Room 215 Forum Bldg., Montreal.	Family Welfare Association.
J. F. Clunk.	Toronto, Ont.	Canadian National Institute for the Blind.
L. Helen Delaporte.	Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.	Dept. of Education (Auxiliary Classes).
K. E. Dixon.	406 Plaza Bldg., Ottawa.	Canadian Girl Guides.
M. E. Douglass.	Ottawa.	National Dairy Council of Canada.
Huilota Dykeman.	Saint John, N.B.	New Brunswick Department of Health.
G. Emond.	173 Daly Ave., Ottawa.	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Ottawa.
Margaret Grier.	304 Plaza Bldg., Ottawa.	Canadian Tuberculosis Association.
Father Haley.	Toronto, Ont.	Catholic Welfare Bureau.
Maude H. Hall.	Ottawa.	Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	REPRESENTING.
Helen E. Hepburn.	368 Daly Ave.	Council for Social Service Church of England in Canada.
Reg. Hopper.	611 Medical Arts Bldg., Toronto, Ont.	Ontario Society for Crippled Children.
Lloyd M. Houlding.	300 Cooper St., Ottawa.	Baptist Social Service Board, National Religious Education Council of Canada.
Everett C. Hughes.	Montreal.	McGill University, Department of Sociology.
Miss Edith B. Hurley.	1231 de Montigny St., Montreal.	Université de Montréal.
T. H. Hutchinson.	Y.M.C.A., Ottawa.	Religious Education Council of Canada.
Mary Jennison.	309 Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto.	Social Service Council of Canada.
Miss Dorothy Jones	Ottawa.	Canadian Council on Child Wel- fare.
Mrs. R. A. Kennedy.	320 Cloverdale, Rockcliffe	Social Hygiene, Toronto.
Miss Elizabeth King.	Ottawa.	Canadian Council on Child Wel- fare.
John B. Laidlaw.	12 Wellington St. E., Toronto.	Finance Committee Member for Toronto, Canadian Council on Child Welfare.
Mme. P. E. Marchand.	54 Range Road, Ottawa.	Fédération des Femmes Cana- diennes Françaises.
Robert E. Mills.	Toronto, Ont.	Toronto Child Welfare Council.
H. McCain.	Macdonald College, Que.	Superintendent, Quebec Wo- men's Institute.
Mrs. H. McIninch.	19 Osgoode St., Ottawa.	The Catholic Women's League of Canada.
D. N. McLachlan.	299 Queen St., W. Toronto.	The United Church of Canada.
Mrs. J. A. McLachlin.	380 Cooper St., Ottawa.	Big Sister Association.
Mrs. E. M. Orme.	Wakefield, Que.	Wakefield Women's Institute.
Mme. P. E. Parent.	177 Waller St., Ottawa.	Fédération des Femmes Cana- diennes Françaises.
D. M. Percy.	321 Jackson Bldg., Ottawa.	Victorian Order of Nurses and the Canadian Nurses' Asso- ciation (for Miss Bennett).
Rod Plant.	Ottawa.	Trades & Labor Congress of Canada.
M. A. Proulx.	489 Sussex St., Ottawa.	French Secretary, Canadian Council on Child Welfare.
Mrs. W. J. Quinn.	382 Chapel St., Ottawa.	The Catholic Women's League of Canada.
Mrs. T. G. Raynor.	15 Regent St., Ottawa.	Women's Missionary Society of the United Church in Canada.
Mrs. J. E. Ruby.	19 Elmsley St., Smiths Falls.	Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, Ontario.
C. A. Seguin.	18 Rideau St., Ottawa.	Canadian Council on Child Wel- fare.
Frank T. Sharpe.	90 Albert St., Toronto.	Big Brother Movement.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	REPRESENTING.
Sister Vera, S.S.J.D.	Shernfold School.	Sisters of Saint John the Divine, Toronto, and Shernfold School, Ottawa.
Sister Virginia, S.S.J.D.	Shernfold School.	Sisters of Saint John the Divine, Toronto, and Shernfold School, Ottawa.
Elizabeth Smellie.	Ottawa.	Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada.
Mrs. J. A. Stewart.	Perth, Ontario	Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.
Kay Symes.	147 Paterson Ave., Ottawa.	Canadian Girl Guides.
Mme. Jules Tessier.	Quebec, P.Q.	Canadian Council on Child Wel- fare.
Mme. Alfred Thibaudeau.	62 Rosemount Ave., Montreal.	Federation Nationale St. Jean Baptiste.
Mrs. C. H. Thorburn.	Ottawa.	Canadian Council on Child Welfare.
Mrs. A. Westman.	Vancouver, B.C.	Girls' Industrial School.
Mrs. William White.	Ottawa.	
Miss Charlotte Whitton.	Ottawa.	Canadian Council on Child Wel- fare.
Miss Thelma Williams.	Ottawa.	Ottawa Welfare Bureau.
Henrieta L. Wilson.	178 Rideau Terrace.	National Council of Women.
Mrs. W. W. Wylie.	189 Carling Ave., Ottawa.	Big Sister Association.

President's Message.

The President, in opening the tenth annual meeting, said:—"It is my pleasant duty to welcome you, delegates and friends to the tenth annual meeting of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare. If one were to measure the success of this organization by RETROSPECTIVE reckoning, we might be tempted to sit back and view our achievement with satisfaction. For we doubt if any other organization, doing a national work, ever accomplished so much across Canada in 10 years as has our Council. But, at an annual meeting when reports deal extensively with retrospective reckoning, one naturally looks towards the "next step" and the PROSPECTIVE reckoning must be considered. With the lining-up of the provinces (and the Secretary's report will deal extensively with the progress made) it would appear that wheels, which have begun to revolve so successfully, would develop a motion which would keep them going of themselves. Experience has proven, however, that in inaugurating new machinery, and pulling down old customs, constant supervision and vigilance are necessary. This is particularly true of efforts in the field of Child Welfare. Our slogan for some time to come, then, must continue to be—"Be not weary in well-doing." At our last annual meeting we hoped that a special effort among all associated groups would be made to obtain adherence from the Canadian provinces to the International Child Labour Conventions. We regret to say that very little has been accomplished. While in many areas of Canada the standard of living of the general mass of our children, their opportunities for play and for education—are probably unsurpassed anywhere in the world, thousands of Canadian children still suffer from

pitiful handicaps and lack of privilege, in the much less favoured groups and areas. It is not merely paper legislation of a formal nature that the Council advocates in its persistent propaganda for the Dominion's adherence to the International Child Labour Conventions, but legislation that is both practical and necessary. We hope that the demonstration of encouraging developments in several of the provinces will be more powerful in convincing the backward provinces that prevent the Dominion's adherence, than any propaganda heretofore put forth.

In her comprehensive report the Secretary will speak in detail of the accomplishments of the past year; the different sections have also detailed reports. In the Secretary's report there is a note running through that I deplore more than I can say, that is the recurring reference to finance. It would be a disastrous thing if important work, once undertaken, had to be left unfinished or abandoned altogether. We have great hopes of the newly formed Finance Committee, the members of which have had wide experience and have been chosen for their broad vision. The immense amount of work, including interviews in all parts of the Dominion and an immense volume of correspondence, have occupied much of the Secretary's valuable time, but only an enthusiast, such as she is, could have assembled such a Finance Committee and persuaded them to devote their energies to the cause of Child Welfare.

There seems to be a place on our comprehensive programme for everything but an expression of appreciation of the services so efficiently rendered by Charlotte Whitton during the ten years of the history of this Council and, indeed, in the previous period of preparation for the formation of the Council. No one member of the executive can adequately express the value of her services for each one could add something from experience to anything another could say. While words cannot express our appreciation, we can assure her, individually, and as a national body, that her enormous energy, her unbounded enthusiasm, her deep-rooted love and far-reaching activities for the fullest realization of child life in Canada and throughout the world, are an inspiration to her co-workers and to all lovers of little children.

If the past ten years teach us anything, it must surely be that lack of knowledge and guidance, particularly among public bodies, were the chief difficulties in our pathway and that the evidence shows that increasing interest is manifested immediately following after enlightenment.

So it appears our PROSPECTIVE reckoning is, then, fairly well defined.

Vice-President's Statement.

The president then called on Miss H. Dykeman, Saint John, N.B., to read to the meeting the message from the Vice-President, Mr. A. M. Belding, which was received with warm applause.

"Neither an individual nor an organization engaged in welfare work is likely to be over-burdened with praise. It may not, therefore, be out of place for one, who has been a detached observer rather than a help to this Council in its work for the last year, to say for your encouragement something about the genuine revolution in welfare work in New Brunswick, following your entry into that field. The results are most clearly manifested in the city of Saint John, which was getting a Central Welfare Council into working shape but needed the capacity and experience of Miss Charlotte Whitton to ensure a co-ordinated and smoothly running organization.

You will recall that two years ago Miss Whitton toured New Brunswick and found conditions affecting child welfare which called for a closer survey. Such survey this Council offered to make. The Kiwanis Club of Saint John agreed to provide the money required in addition to your appropriation. Miss Whitton organized the survey, which was made by Miss Elizabeth King of your staff, with assistance in the French speaking portion of the province by Mme. P. Landry, of the staff of the Children's Aid Society of Ottawa. The report of the survey made a book of 216 pages and revealed conditions which when thus presented could only be regarded with the deepest concern by the people of New Brunswick.

The first response came from Saint John, whose citizens were seeking a solution of their social welfare problems through the agency of a Central Welfare Council. Miss Whitton gave them the benefit of her practical knowledge, which was highly appreciated and gratefully accepted, and the Council became an effective working organization with four divisions: public health, family rehabilitation, child welfare, and recreation. The Central Welfare Council includes in its personnel the chairman and secretary of each of the divisions. Each division has its own field, but all four co-operate; and this is especially true of the Family Welfare Bureau and the Child Welfare Division. The experience of these two in the very short time they have been at work has afforded convincing testimony that family welfare and child welfare cannot be considered apart, but in very many cases must be taken together; and to me the evidence is clear that the proposed expansion of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare to include family welfare work should be accomplished.

Speaking again of the four divisions in Saint John, there are closely affiliated with each of them all local organizations devoting attention to that particular branch of service. For example, there are thirty-two societies or organizations doing charitable work affiliated with the Family Welfare Bureau, and are indeed members of it, and using its confidential exchange to prevent overlapping or imposture. The Bureau has as its secretary, Miss Clarice Smith, who was brought from Toronto; and has in charge of the confidential exchange, Miss Grace O. Robertson, for many years secretary of the Associated Charities, which has ceased operations in order not to conflict with the new and more efficient body.

The key organization of the Child Welfare Division is the Children's Aid Society, but it takes in the Protestant and Catholic Orphanages and some of the smaller organizations. The Children's Aid Society has secured Miss Margaret Anstey, from the Infant's Home, Toronto, as director, and is revolutionizing its work. One of its objects is the use of approved boarding homes for children, rather than institutional care.

The Divisions of public health, family welfare and child welfare have their headquarters in the splendid Health Centre, which is admirably adapted to the purpose and provides ample accommodation. Although all the Divisions are not yet in full stride, and although the city has not yet adopted the Community Chest, and there are still matters of financial support to be worked out, it is safe to say that the new order of things will prove of vast benefit to Saint John, and that the watchword will be "Forward." Indeed, I doubt if any city of its size can show a more stimulating record than that of the past two years.

Apart from the splendid organization of the Central Welfare Council consider these illustrations. The Kiwanis Club financed the Child Welfare Survey of the province. The Rotary Club has just secured from

its own members over four thousand dollars as a crippled children fund, and a surgeon and physician are giving their services free in the treatment of these children. The Rotary Club also gave \$1,500 to secure the services of a playgrounds director for the city, and \$2,500 for a pavilion on the city's largest play-field, and \$1,500 to fit up a building for a boys' club. The Gyro Club bought land and erected cottages for an outing place in summer for undernourished children. These clubs have done much more community work of great value. Plans have been approved for a new general hospital for the city, to cost a million dollars. It has a splendid hospital for patients suffering from tuberculosis, with a new children's wing presented by a former citizen. The work of the Health Department and public health nurses, the nurses of the Victorian Order, and that of the Red Cross and other organizations finds generous support. The city has very grave problems to solve, that have been too long neglected, but the record of the last few years is one of remarkable and even amazing progress.

With regard to the province at large, the Provincial Government has just received a report from Mr. Harry Atkinson, Director of the Boys' Industrial School of Manitoba, on the Boys' Industrial Home of New Brunswick and on the general question of the treatment of juvenile delinquency. Saint John and Moncton are urging juvenile courts, and the proclamation of the Juvenile Delinquents Act, for their areas at least. Undoubtedly the next session of the legislature will see legislation based on the Child Welfare Survey and probably on the report of Mr. Atkinson, making it more easy to grapple with all the problems of child welfare in New Brunswick. The Government is sympathetic.

This review might be made much more comprehensive, but my aim is merely to show that there has been a marked awakening in the province, and that a definite and marked forward movement has resulted from the action taken by the Canadian Council on Child Welfare two years ago. Perhaps the people of New Brunswick are not themselves fully conscious of the relation of the cause and the effect, but close observers are not in doubt. The value of trained workers impresses itself more and more upon the public mind, and as old prejudices are overcome new vistas of helpful service are opened up. An expansion of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare to include family welfare work would seem to be the next great forward step in the national interest and as a greater incentive to all who are concerned about the future of under-privileged youth."

Greetings.

Greetings conveyed to the tenth annual meeting, and read by the Secretary, included messages from:—

Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid, Montreal; Calgary Council on Child Welfare, Mrs. H. Riley; Montreal Council of Social Agencies; McGill University, School for Social Workers; Child Welfare Association, Montreal; Central Welfare Council, Saint John, N.B.; Frank K. Ebbitt, Mayor of Iroquois Falls; Senator H. H. Horsey, Advisory Finance Committee; Ottawa Council of Social Agencies, Survey Committee; W. A. Weston, Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg; Dean Carlisle, Chairman, Montreal Juvenile Court Committee (Non-Roman Catholic); Judge A. Grey Farrell, Regina; Judge Ethel MacLachlan, Juvenile Court, Regina; Mrs. R. A. Rogers, M.L.A., Winnipeg; Canon C. W. Vernon, Council for Social Service,

Church of England in Canada; Judge Quintin Warner, London, Ontario; Canon W. M. H. Quartermaine, Diocesan Social Service Committee, Anglican Diocese of Ottawa.

Nominations Committee.

The president, on recommendation of the executive, named the following committee:—Convener, Miss Thelma Williams, Ottawa; Mr. Robert E. Mills, Toronto; Rev. Father Haley, Toronto; Mr. John B. Laidlaw, Toronto; Mme. Jules Tessier, Quebec; Mr. H. Atkinson, Portage la Prairie; the executive secretary; and two members to be added in the event of the Family Welfare Division being adopted.

To these names Mme. Parent, of Ottawa, was added from the floor.

Resolutions Committee.

The president on recommendation of the executive, named the following committee:—Convener, Miss H. Dykeman, Saint John, N.B.; Miss Hurley, Montreal; Ald. Plant, Ottawa; Mrs. Westman, Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. Sharpe, Toronto; Dr. E. C. Hughes, Montreal; Mr. Seguin, Ottawa.

Report of the Executive Secretary.

The report of the executive secretary was then presented by Miss Charlotte Whitton, together with the executive's recommendations thereon. The report and introductory statement appear in Appendix A. of these minutes.

The report was received on motion of Miss Whitton, seconded by Mr. R. W. Hopper, Toronto. Mrs. J. A. Wilson, Ottawa, spoke in warm appreciation of the report.

The report itself, and the following executive recommendations thereon, were adopted on motion of Miss Whitton, seconded by Mme. Marchand:

1. That the executive be authorized to appoint a Committee, with power to act, to inquire into the desirability of the rent or purchase of more economical quarters for the Council offices, in a residential section.
2. That the executive be authorized to add to the staff such clerical office assistance as may be necessary.
3. (a) That the Canadian Child Welfare News be issued every other month in the new Council year, providing satisfactory financial arrangements can be made.
(b) That efforts be made to obtain specialized advertising for the News, on a commission basis.
4. That an effort should be made to interest the universities in the establishment of a summer course for institutional workers, utilizing institutional staff as well as university personnel in such a course, and that should the universities decide not to undertake this work, that the possibility of the inauguration of such services under the Council be explored, and that the matter be reported back to the executive.
5. That while expressing appreciation for the implementing of so many of the Council's recommendations, in reference to Juvenile Immigration, the Council still press for the adoption of those on which definite action has not yet been taken.

Report on the Study of Juveniles in Penitentiaries.

The report on this study, which has been under way for two years, was then presented by Mr. Frank Sharpe, Chairman of the Special Committee, and appears in Appendix B. of these minutes.

Mr. Atkinson.

The report was enthusiastically received and its reception seconded by Mr. Harry Atkinson, Superintendent of the Boys' Industrial School, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, who made special reference to the youth of these boys who had formed the group study, and the tragedy of the early age at which their first delinquencies had occurred, and their first admissions been made to custodial institutions and later to penal institutions. Young boys should never be incarcerated with older boy offenders, in his judgment, and it should be made impossible for judges to commit children to institutions for delinquents, simply because of neglect. The Juvenile Court, and the community's social workers had failed behind some of these cases, when the records showed visits and reports that indicted the home, but failed to "jack it up" or to remove the boy from conditions, recorded as deplorable by the agency itself. The boy's tragedy often lay in his helplessness, dependent on a tragic home. After commitment, we must insist on segregation, and proper supervision. We economized on personnel, and often staffed our institutions with underpaid which meant unqualified workers. The institution should be only a transitory phase, a place of detention, preparatory to readjustment, at the earliest date, into normal community life, where after all the boy must be equipped to live. Of course, his placement there must be studied and his adjustment carefully planned and supervised over months or years, if necessary.

Gen. Hughes.

Gen. W. St. P. Hughes, Superintendent of Dominion Penitentiaries, spoke in support of the Report. He stressed particularly the disheartening number of youthful prisoners "graduating" to penitentiary care, after periods in our reformatory institutions. Somewhere, something was seriously wrong, and the report had gone a long way in showing where the failures lay. It criticized the casual supervision or absolute lack of sustained supervision found in so many institutions. One thing the penitentiaries taught which was absolutely necessary was detailed supervision to prevent a camaraderie born of common experience. Vocational training within these institutions or any adequate degree of practical training was found to be seriously lacking. The question of segregation was another matter of major importance, too often neglected. As long ago as 1897, an actual start had been made on the construction of a separate plant, in the Dominion Penitentiary at Kingston, for the special care of young offenders. It was only this year, however, 1929, that the project had been taken up again, as a definite measure, after abandonment, and the estimates contained two items, for the erection of two such units this year, one at Kingston, and one at St. Vincent de Paul. Another point brought out in the Report was the need for men of training and character, in charge of these boys. For years the Dominion Reports have reiterated the plea for training courses for those so employed in the penitentiaries, but though training is provided or required for practically every other line of civil

servant, this important branch is still left without special preparation for the important responsibilities it assumes. The Report also shows the danger of cheap sentimentality—knowledge and supervision with firmness and understanding are what are required in handling this problem. The Report also shows us that the job is ours. True, immigration has contributed somewhat to it, but these boys are largely our own Canadian boys, many from tragic Canadian homes. There are countless good things that cannot but follow on the clear-cut work of the Report. Chief of these should be a clean-up of those conditions, and those reformatory institutions, which graduate these boys to the penitentiaries.

Judge Choquette.

His Honour, Judge Choquette, of Quebec, then spoke, adding strong words of endorsement to Mr. Sharpe's condemnation of the community for failing to assure sufficient assistance to these boys on discharge, to get established again in the normal life. Friendless, often penniless, and always stigmatized, they were thrown back, after incarceration, more handicapped than when their terms began—and expected to make good. Neither parole nor discharge should be made without assurance of some fighting chance for employment and adjustment. Parole and ticket of leave granted without reference to the judge who committed, and discharge, by any means, without some assurance of adjustment, were all absolutely wrong. When the term prescribed was served surely the prisoner's debt had been paid and the penalty should not be prolonged by stigmatizing him, and preventing a chance to make good. So strongly did he feel on the matter that he now refused to parole a juvenile without assurance of placement and home conditions.

At the following session, Mr. C. A. Seguin, M.L.A., urged that the outstanding recommendations of the Report, and of those who had commented on it, should be referred to the Delinquency Section with power to act, in bringing these facts, strongly before the Provincial governments, responsible for the administration of the reformatory institutions.

This session adjourned at 11 p.m.

(Second Session).

The tenth annual meeting re-convened at 10.30 a.m., on Tuesday, November 26th, with the president in the chair.

Treasurer's Report.

The Treasurer's Report was presented by Mme. Tessier, and appears as Appendix C. of these minutes. It was adopted on her motion, seconded by Mr. C. A. Seguin, M.L.A.

Budget Report.

The Budget Report was presented by Mr. John B. Laidlaw, of the Advisory Finance Committee, and appears as Appendix D. of these minutes. Mr. Laidlaw, in moving its adoption, which was seconded by Father Haley, said that he refused to be anything but optimistic over the outlook and prospects for the Council's financing.

French Speaking Section—Report.

This report was presented by Mme. Marchand who explained that it was offered in English, as it had already been presented and adopted in French by this section. The report appears as Appendix E. of these minutes. Mme. Marchand expressed her warm appreciation of the un-failing courtesy shown to the Section by their English speaking confreres, and thanked the Council for having made possible, this year, the appointment of an assistant secretary, assigned to this section, in the person of Mlle. Proulx. Mme. Marchand also spoke cordially, in gratitude to the staff of the Council for their courtesy and understanding towards the Section, and its secretary. Mlle. Proulx seconded the adoption of the Report.

Child Hygiene Section—Report.

This report, appearing as Appendix F. of these minutes was presented by Miss Dorothy Jones, R.N., secretary of the Section, in the absence of Dr. J. T. Phair, chairman, whose signature it carried. It was adopted, as moved, and seconded by Mrs. R. A. Kennedy.

The Child in Employment Section—Report.

In the absence of the chairman, Mr. Tom Moore, at the Pacific Relations Conference in Tokyo, this report was presented by Alderman Plant, and was adopted, on his motion, seconded by Mrs. Robt. Forke. It will be found as Appendix G. of these minutes.

The Child in Need of Care and Protection Section—Report.

This report was presented by the chairman, Mr. Robert E. Mills who spoke in special commendation of the work done by the staff in New Brunswick. In moving its adoption, which was seconded by Father Haley, Mr. Mills stated that model institutional plans, as suggested in the report could not be issued, applicable generally to any two places but must be accompanied by a pamphlet setting forth what were the essentials in proper provision for institutional care. Father Haley spoke especially of the tact, shown in the Council's survey work, as evidenced by the amount of constructive development that had followed on all this work, and that had been attained with the least possible disturbance, in situations that had often been exceedingly delicate and difficult. This report appears as Appendix H. in these minutes.

Delinquency Section—Report.

This report was presented by the chairman, Mr. Harry Atkinson, and appears as Appendix I. in the minutes. Its adoption was seconded by Mrs. Westman, who spoke to the meeting, giving details of her itinerary of visits to institutions, caring for girl delinquents in Canada and the United States.

Recreation Section—Report.

This report was presented by the chairman, Capt. W. A. Bowie, and adopted as seconded by Mrs. John A. Stewart. It appears as Appendix J. in these minutes.

Third Session.

The tenth annual meeting adjourned for lunch, re-convening at 2.45 p.m., the president in the chair.

Education Section Report.

Mrs. W. T. B. Mitchell, the chairman, had been forced to return to Montreal the preceding evening, and in her absence, the report was presented by Miss H. Dykeman. It was adopted on her motion, seconded by Dr. F. Burke, and appears as Appendix K. in these minutes.

Section on the Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child—Report.

This report was presented by the chairman, Dr. D. N. MacLachlan, and its adoption was seconded by Mme. Tessier. It appears in Appendix L. in these minutes.

Discussion re Creation Family Welfare Division.

The president then requested the secretary to present to the meeting the special memorandum bearing on the suggestion that the Council expand to become the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare. This memorandum had previously been circulated and now appears as Appendix M. in these minutes. In presenting the memorandum the secretary read messages, pertaining thereto, from Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid, Montreal, Mr. J. H. T. Falk, Montreal; Mr. W. A. Weston, Winnipeg; Mrs. Harold Riley, Calgary. She then submitted the executive's recommendations thereon, as follows:

- (1.) That this development be proceeded with and arranged at this meeting.
- (2.) That for 1929-1930 the constitution of the Council stand suspended insofar as may be necessary to allow of sufficient flexibility in the operations of the organization during this period of adjustment.
- (3.) That the budget of the new division be set at \$7,500.00 and that a committee consisting of the president, treasurer, secretary, chairman of finance, and chairman of the Family Welfare Division, be authorized to proceed with the inauguration of the Division, as soon as, in their opinion, the financial situation so justifies.
- (4.) That following her appointment, the secretary in charge of this Division be sent for a period of observation with the Family Welfare Association of America.

Mr. G. B. Clarke.

The president then asked Mr. G. B. Clarke, of the Family Welfare Association of Montreal, to present the views of his group to the meeting. Mr. Clarke, in opening, brought greetings from Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid, Chairman of the Canadian Committee of the American Association, whom illness alone prevented from attending. He referred to the conference of representative social workers who had met in Ottawa in June, 1929, and who had recommended this line of action. He had in his hand the

child welfare programme outlined by the secretary in 1927, in which she had foreseen and related this close development of Child and Family Welfare Services. From Winnipeg to Vancouver, there were no family welfare services to-day, yet the child welfare surveys, and such reports as Mr. Sharpe's showed us how necessary these were. Those who spoke to us to-day had been serving as Canadians, on the Committee of a United States agency, only until our own Canadian agency could be formed. They did not want a new national agency. They felt that they wanted association with a Canadian agency, already existing, and having in full measure, public prestige and confidence. They had recommended the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, as the aegis under which the gifts of case work in the family field should be made available to all agencies. They hoped that the next ten years would bind together the family agencies across Canada, and the family and children's agencies, in as full extent as the last ten years had bound together children's work. This step, now urged, was the greatest single thing that could happen in Canadian social work.

Mr. F. N. Stapleford

then spoke, as vice-president of the American Association. He had come down, at the busiest time in his year, because of his conviction of the importance of this matter. One only needed to review the work reported here to-day, and in past years, and then to look forward to the future, wherein that work would be enriched by the field services of the Family Welfare Division. Vancouver was a sample of what could be done. Much more than a mere survey had been made there. A stimulus had been given to the protection of child life that had set something throbbing in the life of that city. Not only had child welfare been put on a new basis but family welfare services had been created and further community services were now emerging. Family and child welfare were inextricably related. He represented the Canadian Committee of the American Association because they were the only organized group in the family field. It was true that this work was international in nature, but the task in Canada could best be done by Canadians under Canadian auspices. We were friendly to the American Association, and they to us, but he urged this with all his might.

There were perils in the way. The Child Welfare Council might well say that it was working in a large field, with wide opportunities, and clearly defined responsibilities. Why should it take on another task, ill defined and nebulous? This was true, but the Council was big enough to go ahead and take the risks—social workers always took risks to get big results. The big cities of Canada were, many of them, doing their work on a village basis, and needed this leadership. On the other hand, there was a stirring of interest from coast to coast and a desire to do bigger things in a better way. Leadership was needed from such a group to bring knowledge to these communities. It was a statesmanlike move to bring it together, in the inextricable relation of child and family welfare, in no second cousin relationship, but so that the two would dovetail in the finest manner. The need is here, the opportunity here. The means suggested for the service was this development in the Council. If this were refused, a new organization would have to be started, involving further drains on the resources and population of the Dominion, calling for new personnel and raising points of conflict in jurisdiction.

Even were these overcome, it would be hard to get an executive officer, with the ability, "agility" and courage of the Council secretary. In every way the Council could, and he hoped, would tackle the job.

Father Haley

spoke urging the development. All child welfare work was necessary because of deficiencies in a family situation. We were now getting back to fundamentals. The proposal was so simple, so logical, that the wonder was that the step had not been taken long ago.

Mr. Mills

stated that to the disappointment of everyone, he must admit that he found nothing with which to disagree. Child Welfare could not be effectively done, without doing family welfare also, that had been proved in all our survey work. We were now but putting into theory and acknowledged practice, what we had been forced to do in fact. There would be difficulties, especially in finance, but anything worthy support can be financed in Canada.

Mr. Laidlaw

spoke from the point of view of the Finance Committee. He welcomed the development for it made a bigger proposition to sell and the bigger the proposition the easier to market it. He wished to see the name remain, as recommended, "The Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare" because we wished to capitalize our present status but also because we wished to emphasize always that our first approach was the interest and welfare of the child.

Dr. F. S. Burke,

when called on by the president, stated that he had come only to listen, but could not but admit that this development would bear great results. The organization was necessary, and when complete could become a great ally to the services of the Department of Pensions and National Health.

The motion was then put, on the executive recommendations, and then the proposal as a whole, on motion of Miss Whitton and Mr. Stapleford, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Stapleford and Mr. Clarke then thanked the Council for the promptness with which their suggestion had been accepted, and pledged the family welfare group to do its fair share in Council responsibility.

Resolutions Committee—Report.

Miss Dykeman then read the report of the Resolutions Committee, which with one or two slight amendments, agreed to by the mover, was seconded by Mr. Mills and adopted, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

Your Committee begs leave to submit the following report:

That the tenth annual meeting of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare go on record as follows:

1. This Canadian Council on Child Welfare in the tenth annual meeting assembled express its deep sense of national loss, occasioned by the death of the late Hon. James A. Robb, in whom this Council has lost a warm and understanding friend.
2. This Canadian Council on Child Welfare in the tenth annual meeting assembled express the deep sense of personal loss experienced by its members in the death of Brother Barnabas to whom this organization, and all those who worked for children were inexpressibly indebted for his years of kindly leadership.
3. This Canadian Council on Child Welfare in the tenth annual meeting assembled express its warm sympathy in their illness and its hope for early and complete recovery to—

Mrs. Sidney Small, Toronto.

Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid, Montreal.

Judge H. S. Mott, Toronto.

4. This Canadian Council on Child Welfare in the tenth annual meeting assembled express its warm appreciation to Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, for his sympathetic consideration and support in calling last year's conference on the Juvenile Delinquents Act, and in his personal interest in the enactment of the amendments, therefrom recommended.
5. This Canadian Council on Child Welfare in the tenth annual meeting assembled express its deep appreciation to Hon. Robert Forke for his implementing of so many of the recommendations presented by last year's conference in reference to changes proposed in the Juvenile Immigration system, and its earnest hope that such other proposals as have not yet been acted upon will be carried into effect at an early date.
6. This Canadian Council on Child Welfare in the tenth annual meeting assembled express its congratulations and appreciation to the Ontario Government on the appointment of the Ross Public Welfare Commission and offer the support and assistance of this Council in all technical services in the child welfare field.
7. This Canadian Council on Child Welfare in the tenth annual meeting assembled offer congratulations to Dr. A. Lessard, Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, Quebec, on the splendid results being attained in the development of the County Health Units, and in hoping for their rapid expansion, offer the services of Mlle. Proulx for assistance in educational propaganda.
8. This Canadian Council on Child Welfare in the tenth annual meeting assembled extend its congratulations to Dr. H. E. Young, on the excellent results being obtained in the Solarium in British Columbia and on the rapid growth of its work.
9. This Canadian Council on Child Welfare in the tenth annual meeting assembled express its appreciation to the officials of the Dominion Department of Health for the timely appearance and readable form of their booklet on Anterior Polio-Myelitis, which undoubtedly made an enormous contribution in keeping this epidemic within control.

10. This Canadian Council on Child Welfare in the tenth annual meeting assembled extend its congratulations to all concerned in the effective work done in the Anterior Polio-Myelitis epidemic in the Ottawa Valley, and on the splendid results obtained, in keeping the incidence of crippling and death so low.
11. That this Canadian Council on Child Welfare in the tenth annual meeting assembled call upon the general public, motorists and parents, to give serious thought to the increasingly heavy toll in child death and crippling from motor traffic accidents, and urge that the seriousness of this menace to child life be brought forcefully before the public by the Council.
12. That the Committee on Resolutions recommend to the tenth annual meeting that it go on record as expressing appreciation of the ten years of untiring interest, effort, and devotion which have been expended in the field of child welfare by the Executive Secretary, Miss Charlotte Whitton.
13. That the Committee on Resolutions recommend to the tenth annual meeting that it go on record as expressing appreciation of the excellent services given to the Council by the retiring officers and executive.
14. That the meeting record its appreciation of the co-operation of the press of Canada and particularly the Ottawa press for their fine support of our work at all times.
15. That this Canadian Council on Child Welfare, in the tenth annual meeting assembled extend to Dr. C. J. O. Hastings, formerly Medical Officer of Health for the city of Toronto, its warm appreciation of the unusual and distinguished services rendered by him to the progress of public health, and in fact, to all lines of social welfare, during his years of service in that city, and extend to him its sincere hope for long years of rich enjoyment of the leisure time that he has so well earned.
16. That this Canadian Council on Child Welfare at the close of its tenth annual meeting extend greetings to the Canadian Branch, British Empire Service Legion, now in session at Regina, Saskatchewan.

Nominations Committee—Report.

The nominations report was presented by Miss Williams, to the secretary, who took the chair. It was unanimously adopted, on her motion, seconded by Mr. Hopper, as follows:

EXECUTIVE 1929-1930.

Past President— Mr. A. P. Paget, Winnipeg, Man.	Child Hygiene— Chairman, Dr. J. T. Phair, Toronto, Ont.
President— Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, Ottawa, Ont.	The Child in Employment— Chairman, Mr. Tom Moore, Ottawa, Ont.
Vice Presidents— Dr. H. E. Young, Victoria, B.C. F. N. Stapleford, Esq., Toronto, Ont.	Education— Chairman, Mrs. W. T. B. Mitchell, Montreal, Que.
Treasurer— Mme. Jules Tessier, Quebec, Que.	Recreation— Chairman, Capt. Wm. Bowie, Montreal, Que.
Child Welfare Division— Chairman, Robert E. Mills, Toronto, Ont.	Child Care and Protection— Chairman, W. A. Weston, Esq., Winnipeg, Man.
Family Welfare Division— Chairman, G. B. Clarke, Montreal, Que.	Delinquency— Chairman, Mr. Harry Atkinson, Portage la Prairie, Man.
Executive Secretary— Miss Charlotte Whitton, M.A., Ottawa, Ont.	The Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child— Chairman, Dr. D. N. MacLachlan, Toronto Ont.
Advisory Committee on Child Welfare.	
French Speaking Section— Chairman, Mme. P. E. Marchand, Ottawa, Ont.	

Advisory Committee on Family Welfare—

Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid, Montreal, Que.
Mr. J. H. T. Falk, Montreal, Que.
Col. L. R. Lafleche, Ottawa, Ont.
Miss Thelma Williams, Ottawa, Ont.
Rev. Father Haley, Toronto, Ont.
Mrs. G. Cameron Parker, Toronto, Ont.
Miss D. Farncombe, Oshawa, Ont.
Mrs. M. Thompson, Hamilton, Ont.

Governing Council.

Mrs. John A. Stewart, Perth, Ont.
Mr. C. S. MacDonald, Toronto, Ont.
Mr. C. L. Burton, Toronto, Ont.
Mr. C. A. Seguin, Ottawa, Ont.
Mr. Arthur St. Pierre, Montreal, Que.
Miss H. Dykeman, Saint John, N.B.
Mrs. R. A. Rogers, Winnipeg, Man.
Mrs. R. J. Macdonald, Saskatoon, Sask.
Mrs. Harold Riley, Calgary, Alta.
Judge E. H. Blois, Halifax, N.S.
Miss Olive Snyder, Victoria, B.C.
Miss Laura Holland, Vancouver, B.C.
Miss Mary MacPhedran, Vancouver, B.C.

Miss Gertrude Childs, Winnipeg, Man.
Mrs. J. S. Driscoll, Toronto, Ont.
Dr. F. S. Burke, Ottawa, Ont.
Mr. A. M. Belding, Saint John, N.B.
W. McL. Clarke, Montreal, Que.
Miss Mae Reid, Montreal, Que.
Miss Malca Friedman, Montreal, Que.

Honourary Counsel.

Senator the Hon. R. Dandurand, K.C.
W. L. Scott, Esq., K.C., Ottawa.
W. L. Hall, Esq., K.C., Halifax.
Judge P. A. Choquette, Quebec.

Advisory Finance Committee.

Hon. Senator H. H. Horsey, Ottawa, Ont.
John B. Laidlaw, Esq., Toronto, Ont.
James A. Richardson, Winnipeg, Man.
R. O. Sweezey, Montreal, Que.
Col. Nelson Spencer, Vancouver, B.C.
W. H. Lovering, Hamilton, Ont.
Hon. Senator D. O. L'Esperance, Quebec, Que.
Mrs. J. A. Stewart, Perth, Ont.

Expressions of Appreciation.

Mr. Mills asked for permission to convey to the president the warm gratification of the Council for her consent to serve again as our president. He could not overstate the value of her services, especially in connection with this recent development, which might reach beyond anything that we now visualized.

Father Haley supported this statement, and said that the president's re-election had appeared to the nominating committee to be a necessity to assure the continuance during this transition period, of work of such high interest and value as hers.

1930 Conference.

On motion of Mr. Houlding and Miss Ahern, conference plans for 1930 were left to the executive.

On motion of Mr. R. W. Hopper, the tenth annual meeting adjourned at 5 p.m.

ELLA M. THORBURN,
President.

CHARLOTTE E. WHITTON,
Executive Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE FRENCH SECTION.

The Committee in charge of the French Section met in the Council office on Monday, November the twenty-fifth at 10.30 a.m. There were present:—

Mme. Marchand in the chair.
Mme. Parent, Ottawa.
Mlle. Beaudry, Ottawa.
Miss Ahern, Ottawa.
Miss Dykeman, Saint John, N.B.
Miss Hurley who also represented
Mr. Saint Pierre, Montreal.
Mme. Tessier, Quebec.
Judge Choquette, Quebec.
Mr. C. A. Seguin, Ottawa.
Mr. G. Emond, Ottawa.
and the Executive Secretary.

Mlle. Proulx submitted her report which appears in the English translation as Appendix E of these minutes. This report together with Mlle. Proulx's recommendations for work during the coming year was adopted on the motion of Mlle. Beaudry, seconded by Mme. Parent.

Miss Hurley suggested on behalf of Mr. Arthur Saint-Pierre that because of the small communities and scattered population in rural Quebec that an effort should be made with the railway companies to obtain permission for Mlle. Proulx to hold meetings for the mothers and children in the railway stations. It was agreed that wherever a Health Unit existed the meeting should be arranged in connection with it and that as far as possible arrangements should be made for the meetings in the parish halls. It was agreed, however, that where these arrangements could not be made, the station waiting rooms would be ideal.

Miss Hurley also suggested that an application should be made to obtain free transportation for Mlle. Proulx. The Executive Secretary reported that this was impossible under the railway act of Canada except on the provincial railway of Ontario. It might be possible to get free transportation over this line. She explained the system of M.C.E. certificates which had been obtained for Mlle. Proulx and suggested that the University of Montreal should ascertain whether such a certificate could not be obtained for Miss Hurley.

Miss Hurley submitted on behalf of Mr. St. Pierre his recommendation that Mlle. Proulx's work should run along more general lines and not deal so much with individuals as Mlle. Proulx's recommendations suggested. Discussion took place in which the feeling was expressed by all those present that in the early stages of opening the work in Northern New Brunswick, Quebec, and Northern Ontario, particularly, it would be necessary for different methods to be used, because of the lack of organizations, from what had been used in the work of the Council itself.

Miss Hurley also submitted Mr. St.-Pierre's contention that as the French Section has to do as far as possible the work of all the English sections combined and to cover on behalf of the French-speaking population of Canada, the whole field of Child Welfare work in Canada, its secretary should in principle from the beginning and in fact, as soon as possible, occupy a position secondary in importance only, to that of the executive secretary and should not be in the same position as the other sections. Mr. St.-Pierre also submitted that all the expenses of the different sections of the Council should be charged against the Council account and ordinary revenue likewise, and that if the French section were to have a separate budget, a reasonable percentage of the Federal grant should be accredited thereto.

A full discussion followed in which it was brought out that little or no work was, or had been done in the French Section, or could be done for some time to come, in any field but child hygiene, with some little work in the Child Care and Protection Section. It was pointed out that such work as had been done, or would be done in these sections would be done by the English-speaking secretary of these sections as Mlle. Proulx was not yet ready, and could not be equipped for some time in all of these fields. The question was raised as to whether it was really desirable for the French section to be fully operative in some of these sections until it was much better established. For instance, it was pointed out, that only its strength and large number of supporters made it possible

for the Council to bring pressure as it had done, on some of the provinces on the question of child labour, on satisfactory conditions in institutions, etc. The French section must obtain much broader support before it could undertake like work.

Miss Whitton explained that all the Council accounts were carried in a general account, but that the system of operation for the Council from the beginning had been that services were given to each section in proportion as these sections organized their work and showed that they could enlist public support. The general expenses of all the sections were carried in the general account and special revenue and expenditure put through the ledger in special items. For instance, the Child Hygiene Section was now financing itself. It had its own secretary, but a very large amount of its support still went through without special marking in the regular ledgers. The Delinquency Section and the Recreation Section both wanted a secretary and have both been told that when a sufficient amount of revenue was assured from the people interested in this work, that the sections would be put on a full-time basis. Exactly the same principle had been followed with the French Section.

Miss Whitton pointed out that in 1923 different methods had been suggested for the organization of the French Section and that of all the methods then open, the Section itself had chosen the present system. Should there be any question of proceeding along the lines of Mr. St.-Pierre's suggestion as submitted, then the French Section must be prepared to operate in all divisions and this would involve such substantial re-organization that she would be glad to suggest that it should be carried to its fullest expression by separating the organization entirely and having the Council itself, and a separate Council staffed and controlled entirely on behalf of the French-speaking population of Canada. It could then be recommended that the Dominion grant of \$10,000 paid to this Council should be divided in the proportion of the population, which was roughly, three to one, and that therefore, a grant of \$2,500.00 should be made to the French-speaking Council and it should be encouraged to organize and develop solely as a separate unit with the good will and support of the Council. We would transfer to it any subscribers particularly interested in this work. It was pointed out that the Council had already transferred some of its English speaking subscribers who had been interested in this Section.

A full discussion followed, at the close of which, it was unanimously agreed, on Mr. Seguin's motion that the present arrangement of the organization of the Council and of the French Section should be retained.

A full discussion took place on the desirability of holding a bilingual conference in the province of Quebec sometime in the early part of 1930. On motion of Mr. Seguin, seconded by Mme. Parent, Mme. Marchand, Mme. Tessier and Dr. Lessard were named a committee to arrange for the holding of such a conference in the city of Quebec. It was suggested that the main topic of the conference would be the work of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare and the development of similar work and interest in the province of Quebec. It was proposed that the meeting should be held in the assembly room of one of the convents, hospitals, etc., so that the Sisters would be able to attend in large numbers. It was also suggested that in addition to the main work of the Council, Health and Juvenile Delinquency should receive special attention.

It was agreed that Mme. Tessier and Mme. Marchand should be entrusted with approaching the clergy and His Eminence, Cardinal Rouleau, in reference to this proposal.

It was recommended that in addition to those present the following names should be added to the sub-committee in charge of the French section—

Mme. P. E. Casgrain, Montreal.
Mme. Joseph Sirois, Quebec.
Rev. Brother Eugene, Montreal.

It was recommended to the general Council that Mme. Marchand should be chairman of the French Section and Mr. Seguin and Mr. St. Pierre should be nominations to the executive, it being the understanding that Miss Hurley might be substituted for Mr. St. Pierre if he were not able at any time to attend. It was suggested that Judge Choquette should be added to the Honourary Counsel.

Mme. P. E. Marchand, Chairman.

The meeting adjourned.

COMPLIMENTARY LUNCHEON TO W. L. SCOTT, K.C.

As part of the proceedings of the tenth annual meeting, the Council arranged a luncheon in honour of its honourary solicitor, W. L. Scott, K.C., and on this occasion presented him with an illuminated address. The occasion was graced by the presence of the Hon. Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Pensions and National Health, who addressed the gathering and by the Chief Justice of Canada, the Rt. Hon. F. A. Anglin. Representatives of five provinces sat down at the head table, while a most representative gathering was present to honour one to whom all child protection services are so greatly indebted.

Messages of greeting, and regrets at enforced absence were read from:
W. Stuart Edwards, Deputy Minister of Justice for Canada.

Hon. W. H. Price, Attorney General of Ontario.

Hon. W. L. Hall, Attorney General of Nova Scotia.

Hon. A. Saunders, Premier of Prince Edward Island.

Hon. Senator H. H. Horsey, Ottawa.

Judge A. Gray Farrell, Regina.

Mrs. R. A. Rogers, M.L.A., Winnipeg, Man.

Canon C. W. Vernon, Council for Social Service, Church of England in Canada.

Canon W. M. H. Quartermaine, Diocesan Social Service Committee, Diocese of Ottawa.

Dr. C. A. Dawson, McGill School for Social Workers.

The Judges of the Juvenile Courts of—

Winnipeg—Judge F. A. E. Hamilton.

Quebec—Judge P. A. Choquette.

London—Judge Quintin Warner.

Edmonton—Judge Emily Murphy.

Regina—Judge Ethel MacLachlan.

The Protestant Juvenile Court Committee, Montreal—Dean Carlisle.

F. J. Reynolds, Commissioner of Child Protection, Saskatchewan.

W. A. Weston, Children's Aid Society, Winnipeg.

Address Presented to

W. L. SCOTT, K.C.,

at

Complimentary Luncheon, Tuesday, November 26, 1929.

"TO WILLIAM LOUIS SCOTT ESQ., K.C.

On the occasion of the tenth annual meeting of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, we, who are assembled, here, as in some degree representative of organized Child Welfare effort in the Dominion of Canada, desire to take advantage of this opportunity to place on permanent record, our recognition of the deep debt of gratitude which all child protection in Canada owes to you.

It is by a happy coincidence, the "coming of age" year, the twenty-first anniversary of the enactment of the Canadian Juvenile Delinquents Act.—that far reaching and constructive piece of legislation, which will always be inseparably associated with your name. In the breadth of its vision, the kindness of its concept, and the care and technique of its drafting, it has always stood out, as one of the measures of child protection, that has reflected particular distinction upon this Dominion. Characterized today, by its markedly constructive outlook and wise flexibility of application, it is the more unusual in that its basic principles, and general plan and form were your contribution to Canadian social work, over a score of years ago. It was, therefore, your broad concept and statesmanlike view that gave to it, its permanency of value and its generous and far-reaching power of application. Under its wide, permissive powers, the more social and humane methods of dealing with the offences of children, which are possible under the Juvenile Court and probation system, gradually and quietly developed until today, their protection is available for practically one half the population of Canada, and auxiliary provincial legislation is in force in all but one province of this Dominion. When, last year the growth and extension of these services made desirable a review and reconsideration, not of the principles, but of various technicalities in the Dominion Act, we again turned to you, for the years between had not developed anyone of wiser counsel, nor holding, in any equal measure the confidence and affection of Canadian workers in this field. And from your busy and burdened life, you gave gladly, freely, and without stint again, through long months of tiring conference, heavy correspondence, and painstaking work with public men and officials, until the amended and revised form of the original enactment, which you had drafted, as a young man, almost a generation before, stood on our statute books as the Juvenile Delinquents Act of Canada.

For close to two decades, you gave of yourself, as presiding officer of Child Protection work, in this Capital City of Canada. From this service you entered a wider service as president of the Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies. And in these years, in a large measure, through the leadership of your kind, wise, but nevertheless persistent effort, the Child Protection legislation of this Province of Ontario was gradually strengthened and clarified. When, but a few years ago, it was threatened with drastic revisions, you made no small contribution to those lucid explanations of the effects inevitably following on such

action, that undoubtedly preserved those statutes, as we have them today. This Ontario legislation originally drafted by Sir John Gibson gradually became the basis of similar laws in seven other provinces of the Dominion and these, too, thus benefitted by those developments in Ontario legislation that followed upon your interest.

But, generous as have been your far reaching services, as, in an unique way, the legal adviser of voluntary child welfare effort in Canada they have been, in high measure, gifts of the heart, as well as of the mind. The widowed, the fatherless, the friendless, you have quietly served in this your native city, in that modest and sincere service, that has characterized all your public and private life. Those who have reason to call you blessed number not only the thousands, benefited by legislation, of your inspiration, and who have never known your name, but countless others who have been indirectly served through agencies, with which you have been actively identified.

You have indeed sought throughout your life, to serve your Master, faithfully and well, and in that service to fulfil the injunction, that thy left hand should not know what thy right hand did.

And so, because your years of service to us, and to all the children of Canada have been so quietly given, we have sought today to make this public acknowledgment of them, that they, who in other years, will benefit thereby, may know somewhat of one who was so great a benefactor.

And so, we ask you, William Louis Scott, to accept this public expression of our affection and gratitude to you, who through all your life have been,—

A True Friend of Little Children,
A Good Subject of Your King, and
A Humble Follower after God.

Signed on behalf of the
CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE,
ELLA M. THORBURN,
President.

Dated at Ottawa, this twenty-sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

It was something of a shock to your secretary to realize, suddenly, that this is her tenth annual report, and that the Council, since its foundation has had no other secretary than she. It would seem that the circumstances warrant either "Nunc Dimmittis" or "Grow old along with me." There is, however, some measure of encouragement in surveying the development of child welfare services, in the Dominion from the "look-out tower," which the executive secretary of this Council must occupy, if she or he be doing the work of the Council, in the manner in which that work has been interpreted by the attitudes of public bodies, and events themselves, in recent years.

In every province of Canada, in a comparatively short time, more extensive provisions have been made for safeguarding the health of mothers and babies. Last year, Prince Edward Island appointed a provincial health officer, thus making the chain of provincial departments across Canada complete, while Quebec is making a remarkable demonstration in the development of county health units, no less than twelve of which are now in full operation. Public health nursing has developed with almost equal pace, while the bedside nursing services of the Victorian Order of Nurses have had an incredibly fine result in the care of the sick and especially in the preservation of maternal and infant life. Our infant mortality at 89.6 is still unnecessarily high, but this figure represents a substantial reduction in the last decade. It can hardly be carried much lower over the total of deaths in Canada, unless we are more successful than we have ever been before, in reducing the unjustifiably high volume of neo-natal deaths. That brings us directly to an unnecessary loss of life, that is a reflection on our intelligence and our courage,—the lamentably high loss in Canada from maternal deaths, and stillbirths. Here we rank as one of the countries with the poorest record in the world. When a mother dies we lose not only her life but potential life, and the solidarity of a family group. In Dr. MacMurchy's illuminating study of this subject, little doubt was left as to the utter absence of any real necessity for our high rates, which were shown to be largely controllable. All studies of our statistics indicate beyond much doubt that for any further appreciable reduction in our losses from maternal mortality, stillbirths, and the neonatal infant mortality toll, we must concentrate on prenatal and early postnatal care, together with insistence on the provision of adequate and skilled obstetrical services for every mother in the Dominion of Canada. Anything less will be an indictment of cowardice and insincerity. Your Child Hygiene Section's demonstration will turn for the next three years, thanks to the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, on the dissemination of prenatal and postnatal teaching among the mothers of Canada's children.

Crippled children's work and general child health education have made great strides, under the stimulus of such splendid work as is being done by various voluntary groups, especially the Junior Red Cross. In Ontario, the Society for Crippled Children has been pushing such work

energetically while the Shriners continue effectively the splendidly humane work that they have so long rendered in this field.

In the field of Child Labour, the general level of our protective legislation in reference both to protection against premature employment and assurance of school attendance are high in the majority of the provinces, but in some others legal protection, and the provisions for its enforcement are both lamentably low, nor may we congratulate ourselves that conditions are much better than the standards set by the statutes. The census returns, the returns in industrial accidents, and the analysis of the illiteracy and school attendance records all indicate that child labour persists both in industry and agriculture in Canada, with certain quite obvious industries and areas, the conspicuous offenders. Events of the year, in different parts of the country, and in Ontario particularly, afford evidence that the juvenile immigrant, even in the older age groups now admitted, is still too frequently the object of exploitation. In many areas of Canada, the standard of living of the general mass of our children, are probably unsurpassed anywhere in the world, but this fact throws into relief the pitiful handicaps and lack of privilege, from which thousands upon thousands of our children suffer, in the much less favoured groups and areas, wherein conditions call for this legislation. The discontinuance of the encouragement to technical education from the federal authorities is greatly to be deplored as technical, and agricultural education, and vocational guidance will probably do more to overcome the greatest sapping of our national vitality—emigration of our youth to the United States—than almost any other single effort that we can make.

The year has been productive of much progress in the field of child care and protection. In British Columbia, in Manitoba, and in New Brunswick, particularly, have encouraging developments taken place in the more intensive organization of child protection services of various types. In Saskatchewan, avenues are being explored, looking towards more adequate provision for the care of girl delinquents. In Alberta definite progress has been marked in improved care for the feeble-minded. Manitoba has forecast the provision of more adequate accommodation for this group and has also begun most constructive reorganization along cottage unit lines, of its work for delinquent boys. Nova Scotia, however, has put her mark highest in single attainments of social progress in the year by beginning the new provincial training school for the care of the feeble-minded at Brookdale, Truro, N.S. Nova Scotia has also pioneered in the appointment to the staff of the Maritime Home for Girls, of a full time resident woman physician. Only seven such schools on this continent are so staffed. New Juvenile Courts have been established for the whole area of Cape Breton, and for the districts of Cochrane, the town of Dundas, and the city of Oshawa, in Ontario. In Ontario the appointment of the Ross Commission of Inquiry into Public Welfare Services forecasts possible developments of great importance in that province.

The comparatively new science of child guidance has made remarkable progress in public acceptance, under the leadership of the Canadian National Committee on Mental Hygiene, and the services related to, or encouraged by it, in various parts of the Dominion.

All adoption laws and procedure unfortunately remain in a state that can only be described as "messy and uncertain" in many of the

provinces, while there is little cause for congratulation on the effectiveness of our Family Desertion legislation. The reports that come from children's agencies in different parts of the country also indicate that whatever may be recorded against prohibition or for government control, thousands of women and children can attest in their lives and experience, that in hardly a province in Canada, is there definite indication that the solution of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, in reference to child neglect and dependency, is yet within sight.

In general, however, a glance at our progress across Canada, as the Council faces its tenth annual meeting, and a glance backward to the decade preceding its founding and beyond, give reasonable stimulus for encouragement. In eight provinces of the Dominion are there broad permissive statutes, dealing with child protection. It is true that New Brunswick's does not compare satisfactorily with those of the other provinces and has no machinery for enforcement, but there is good ground for hoping for progressive developments in that province shortly. Five provinces of the Dominion enjoy mothers' allowances legislation while the unmarried parenthood legislation of six others ranks as high as any in the British Empire, and compares favourably with any modern enactment in the world. Half our population enjoys the protection of the Juvenile Delinquents Act of Canada, and in only one province is it nowhere in force. With Prince Edward Island's appointment of a full time officer, every province now has a provincial Department of Health with public nursing services. Infant mortality has been reduced from 88.1 to 71. for the registration area. In this period child labour has been reduced and school attendance improved, while perhaps the most significant development of the decade has been the rapid expansion of the regular educational services to meet the needs of all types of special groups, varying from the auxiliary classes for the mentally retarded to classes in hospitals, and the correspondence courses, and "schools on wheels" for isolated areas.

Taken all in all, while much remains, for those whose sword arm is yet unweary, yet much has been achieved. In that thought, let the assault go on, against the forces that would hem in child life, against its fullest realization. Life itself is strong and conquering, if the way be but cleared for its outpouring. That the child life of Canada may be free to develop in wholesome strength to the fulness of its promise,—that is our only plea, as it is our whole purpose, and our abiding hope. In that thought let us press forward.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

to the

Canadian Council on Child Welfare

Annual Meeting, Monday Nov. 25th, 1929.

Madam President and Members:

This tenth annual meeting again convenes without a conference, but the business of the Council, in all its sections, and the relation of its work to that of other general groups, problems, etc., have become matters of such importance and responsibility that this year, for the first time, the better part of two days will be devoted solely to the annual business meetings of the Council and executive.

Changing Emphasis of Work:

Your secretary has again endeavoured to carry on the work of the Council, primarily as that of a national educational agency, seeking the co-ordination of public and private child welfare services across the Dominion, and the development of a conscious effort towards the national attainment of clearly perceived standards of child welfare work, that will not fall below recognized international standards in this field. As in the past, the effort to make effective such an objective has found expression in lines of general educational endeavour, research, demonstration and survey. However, in the past twelve months, inquiry and survey services in the field have involved such a heavy demand on the staff that not as much general educational work has been possible, especially along the lines of public addresses. Your executive secretary, particularly, has found it obligatory to reduce all public engagements, of this type, to the minimum because of the heavy demands occasioned by survey and advisory services. Another important development is the increasing demand for more or less continuous advisory services of a diversified nature for child welfare agencies throughout the Dominion. Heavy correspondence, and often extensive inquiries are involved in meeting adequately what may often appear to be simple inquiries. The volume of daily correspondence passing through the office has grown in an incredible manner, and indicates in some degree a most gratifying and widespread growth in all phases of child welfare work, with apparently an increasing public knowledge of the services which the Council is endeavouring to offer in this field. However, the drain on the staff's resources of such an increased "case load" of detailed work has necessarily meant, as indicated, fewer public addresses, and fewer general publications. These have, however, been replaced to some degree by the intensive and constructive interest, and consequent practical development, of much useful work, in those areas in which definite and energetic field work has been accomplished. These specialized pieces of work will be covered in the reports of the sections, but your secretary pleads that the prosecution of this intensive work be considered by the executive and Council in as generous a mood as possible, in extenuation of those sins of omission in the year's programme, of which she is so conscious, and which this report cannot conceal.

Administration:

Work has been carried on, in the past twelve months, in every province of the Dominion, and every province but Nova Scotia has been visited, and some measure of service rendered. To the province of Saskatchewan, more time and service should be given, as has been requested and a definite effort must be made this year to be of more help in this area. Several months' work were involved in the New Brunswick survey, for the executive secretary, and the field secretary. Both visited Prince Edward Island, also. Two of the other secretaries have spent some time in both Ontario and Quebec. The executive secretary visited all the western provinces in the spring of 1929, and has made four trips to Manitoba on Royal Commission work, since the beginning of the Council year. She has also attended, as a member, the meetings of the Board of Directors of the Child Welfare League of America. Another of the secretaries handled the Prairie Conference in Alberta. It is, your secretary submits, a tribute to the sense of interest and economy with which your entire staff discharges its work, that such extensive travelling has involved the Council in a net expenditure of only \$675.00 in this period.

Early last autumn, it was necessary to engage extra office space for our expanding services. Another suite was taken in the Plaza building on monthly lease, by your President and secretary. These officers raise the question of whether rental or purchase, on easy long term payments, of office accommodation in a more residential area might not prove wiser and more economical for the Council.

At the last annual meeting, your secretary anticipated probable financial support for a three years' demonstration, for the Child Hygiene Section. This hope was realized in the generous agreement of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association to finance the work of this section for this period. Miss Dorothy Jones, R.N., was appointed full time secretary to this section, taking over in April 1929. Mr. C. S. MacDonald, of the Confederation Life Association, representing the Association, was added to the Council executive, and two representatives of the Health Committee of the Life Insurance Officers' Association were added to the Child Hygiene Section. The report of this section to date will be presented in detail by Dr. Phair, the chairman, and Miss Jones, as secretary. Needless to say, this support has meant a marked expansion in the activity and usefulness of the section.

The Council had hoped, for some time, to add a bilingual worker to the staff. Due to the interest and energy of Madame Marchand, Chairman of the French section, and Madame Tessier, the treasurer, it was possible early in 1929 to obtain assurance of almost \$1,000.00 a year for this section's work for two years. This, with the amount that can be spent on the work from general funds, and the certainty of increased private support, if the work proves successful, appeared to justify a permanent appointment. In July, Mlle A. Proulx, a graduate of the University of Montreal, highly recommended by the University authorities and by her own professor, Mr. Arthur St.-Pierre of the executive, was appointed secretary of this section. Mlle. Proulx will present her own report to the annual meeting.

Miss Elizabeth King, M.A., field secretary, at the completion of her work on the New Brunswick survey was lent to the projected Family

Welfare Bureau of Saint John to organize this agency. This she did in an admirable manner, and returned to Ottawa, in June 1929, where she was then released for engagement by the Ottawa Survey Committee, to do the field work in the community survey being conducted by Mr. J. Howard T. Falk, on the request of a local committee. She has since been engaged in field work in Prince Edward Island, in observation in Toronto, and speaking for the Social Service Council of Canada, in their Northern Ontario conferences. She will now be engaged for some months on an analysis of the Children's Protection Acts of Canada.

Miss Kate Dixon, B.A., in charge of the office, has found the growth of the routine work so heavy that a special assistant was engaged for the summer to catalogue the library. At present more permanent help is required, as projected in the special report on the budget, to be presented at the next session. Miss Dixon was detailed to handle the prairie conference in June, and the Calgary Council reports full satisfaction with the work. Miss Dixon will gradually take over, solely, finances, membership, library and publications.

Miss Kathleen Snowden, who did such excellent work in the Ottawa Bureau, and later on Shernfold School, resigned early in the spring to go abroad. She has returned and is giving her services to the Council as assistant honorary secretary at Shernfold School. This contribution is of inestimable value to a heavily taxed staff.

In June, 1929, Miss E. Turner was added to the staff, as stenographer. It has been necessary, however, due to increased work, to have extra temporary work practically all year.

Thus your executive staff stands, at present, at one executive secretary, four assistant secretaries, full-time, one office assistant, full-time, one assistant secretary, giving voluntary service, and temporary office helpers, during the year. Your secretary has asked in the budget report for one, and preferably two more office assistants. These appointments are necessary now, for better results in our work, but cannot possibly be made until finances are improved.

Finance:

Your financial statement, to be presented by the Treasurer, will be in two sections. Due to the change in the Council's year, your first statement extends only from Oct. 1st 1928 to March 31, 1929. Your interim statement covers the seven months from April 1st, 1929, to Oct. 31st, 1929. The audited statement will only be available at the end of the fiscal year. These thirteen months show an increase in revenue (exclusive of the Shernfold School experiment) of about \$7,000.00, over the preceding year, but an increase in expenditure of roughly \$8,200.00. As the budget report will show, the reserve accumulated before full-time services were established has been used this year, because of the impossibility of rendering the technical services required from the Council, and financing the work at the same time. Therefore, the balance which the treasurer will report is not justification for as much optimism as its size might inspire, for were the original reserve fund withdrawn, the Council would be almost insolvent. For the remaining five months of the fiscal year every economy must be practised, and every effort expended by executive and Council to obtain increased financial support for our work. In this respect we are particularly fortunate in having been

able to create during the past year an Advisory Finance Committee of outstanding citizens of this Dominion, consisting of Senator H. H. Horsey, Ottawa, Mr. James Richardson, Winnipeg, Mr. John B. Laidlaw, Toronto, Mr. R. O. Sweezy, Montreal, Mr. W. H. Lovering, Hamilton, Senator D. O. L'Espérance of Quebec, Col. Nelson Spencer of Vancouver, and Mrs. John A. Stewart of Perth, representing the executive. The senior member of one of Canada's leading investment houses in writing congratulated the Council on enjoying one of the strongest finance committees of any organization in Canada. The Committee had just "begun work" as it were, when the books closed on Oct. 31st, and returns immediately indicated that this group would be fully as effective as the reputations of its individual members would suggest. Then the terrific collapse in all investments and securities was instantaneously reflected in our canvass, and the last three weeks have been discouraging ones. Executive members could do much to stimulate results, if they would seek to interest local supporters of welfare work in our cause, and to provide the office with the names of possible contributors.

Membership:

Along with the other general work of the office, the extension of membership inevitably slackened with the enforced absence of your secretary in the field for such a large part of the last eighteen months. The change in the Council year also involved a delay in membership activities. Extension work was begun again, in August 1929, and the membership returns up to the end of October (13 months) totalled \$1,168.00, as against \$1,325.00 for the preceding year. Extension and campaign costs totalled \$760.55 for this year, as against \$466.42 previously, but the former figure includes heavy stenographic work, for the finance committee, printing of supplies, and of a folder for general work. Membership now stands at:

Patrons.....	11	(a group invited to join since Oct. 1, 1929 only)
National organizations.....	35	
Provincial organizations	31	
Municipal organizations	68	
Individual members.....	457	

Returns being received, now, especially on renewals, indicate that the close of the Council year will find our membership totals, sustained at that of previous years.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.

I—Conferences:

(a) Calgary.

As projected in last year's report, a departure in conference arrangements was made this year, by holding regional gatherings. A prairie meeting was held at Calgary, June 19th and 20th, 1929, at which members were registered from all the prairie provinces and from British Columbia. Due to the fine co-operation of the Child Welfare League of America, the conference benefited by the presence of Mr. C. C.

Carstens, Executive Director of the League, and Miss Ida Curry, Chairman of the Children's Division of the National Conference of Social Work of the United States, who were on their way to the conference meetings in San Francisco. The Calgary Council on Child Welfare accepted full responsibility for local arrangements, as well as financial responsibility for a large part of the expenses. (\$500.00) Your executive secretary went west in May and handled all preliminary plans for the meeting, but unfortunately could not be present due to the necessity of holding the Saint John meetings, at the same time. Miss Dixon, assistant secretary, on the decision of the executive was sent west to handle all arrangements, and her services proved most satisfactory to the local committees. The Conference was honoured by the attendance, and participation in it, as speakers, of two members of the Alberta cabinet, —the premier, the Hon. A. L. Brownlee, and the Hon. Irene Parlby. Perhaps the best commentary on the success of the venture is the request that a similar conference be arranged next year, and that it be extended to include British Columbia.

(b) Saint John.

One of the most successful conferences which the Council has yet arranged was held in Saint John on June 12th, 13th and 14th, 1929, as the concluding feature of the New Brunswick survey. The programme was built entirely about the survey findings, and social and child welfare problems in Saint John and New Brunswick. The local attendance was most representative, and the enthusiasm and interest of the local groups unusually earnest and sustained. Mr. Robert E. Mills, and Father Haley of the Council executive, and your executive secretary were in attendance throughout, while Mr. G. B. Clarke, Director of the Family Welfare Association of Montreal, Miss Gwen Lantz of the Children's Aid Society of Halifax, and Miss Jean Cooper of the Fredericton Children's Aid Society, were the outside speakers. The Council met the travelling expenses of all speakers from outside the province and all local expenses were covered by the local committee. The press gave the conference unusually fine support.

(c) Quebec.

The French section will report on this projected conference in the winter of 1930.

II—Summer Schools:

Your executive accepted responsibility for the social work course, at the summer school of the Anglican dioceses of Toronto and Niagara, at Toronto in July 1929. Lectures were given by Mr. F. N. Stapleford, and Miss N. Touchbourn of the Neighbourhood Workers' Association, Mrs. Lawrence of the Children's Aid Society of Toronto, and your executive secretary. The officials of the School were most cordial in their expressions of appreciation of this course while the summer school students were refreshingly enthusiastic. It is hoped that much more extensive service can be given to various summer schools this year.

III—Exhibits:

The past year has recorded more energetic development of exhibit services. Most of these have centred about the child hygiene work,

and are therefore covered in that section's report. In addition, however, an exhibit was arranged for the Canadian National Exhibition dealing with problems of child protection. The Toronto Child Welfare Council co-operated with us in the provision of this exhibit, sharing the cost, on a fifty-fifty basis. The exhibit was most attractive, and has been especially mentioned in this month's bulletin on Publicity in Social Work, issued by the Routzahns, of this division of the Russell Sage Foundation. The following paragraph is carried:

"A stucco house complete even to a black cat on the roof and a dog at the front door was the central feature of an exhibit on "The Home and the Child" which the Canadian and Toronto Councils on Child Welfare exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition. The house is ingeniously constructed in heart shape to go with the slogan "The Home is the Heart of Civilisation." "The Out of Luck Child" is the subject of one group of exhibits. The exhibit is being loaned for display in various parts of Canada."

This exhibit was lent to the Federation of Community Service, Toronto, for use in its drive, and was requested for the Hamilton campaign but the clash of dates prevented its use in both occasions.

The seventy-five panels, donated to the Council by the Department of Evangelism and Social Service of the United Church in Canada have been divided into sets. These panels are most attractive, but are so large and heavy that frequent transportation involves a cost beyond our means, or those of borrowing agencies. Accordingly, one set of fifteen panels has been retained here, while arrangements have been made for placing the balance, made into appropriate sets, on permanent loan in strategic centres, in different parts of the Dominion, where they may be used for local work. These sets have been assigned one to the Provincial Department of Health for British Columbia; one to the Calgary Council on Child Welfare; one to the Manitoba Division of Public Health Nursing; one to the Child Welfare Association of Montreal; one to the Halifax Health Centre; one to the Saint John Health Centre; and one to Nova Scotia Provincial Department of Health. No set has been located in Ontario, as it was felt that our own set and exhibit services could easily meet any demands for loans of such material, in this area.

IV—Publications:

(a) Posters:

Six new posters have been issued during the year, two attractive coloured posters, and four black and white posters, all dealing with child health subjects. Other posters are ready, and still others should be issued on other phases of child welfare, but these must await increased revenue.

(b) General Publications.

Canadian Child Welfare News. In the period under review, the Child Welfare News has been issued quarterly, but the issue for November 15, 1929, has been delayed to carry the proceedings of this meeting. Your secretary raises for discussion the advisability of reducing the bulletin in size, and issuing it, every other month, during the next Council

year (April 1, 1930 to March 31, 1931). The costs would not be affected either way as increased postage would be met by decreased printing costs on volume. Your secretary also suggests the desirability of seeking a limited amount of specialized advertising, by arranging for the sale of such space on a commission basis.

(c) Reprints.

The popularity of certain of our publications has required additional printings of the following:

Health:

- Third printing of the pamphlet on "Malnutrition."
- Third printing of the pamphlet on "Rickets."
- Third printing of Prenatal Letters (French).
- Second printing of Prenatal Letters (English).
- Several reprints in varying quantities of all the diet folders.

General.

Second edition "The Juvenile Court in Law, and the Juvenile Court in Action."

This is now ready for the press, Mr. W. L. Scott having written a new edition, following the enactment of the new Juvenile Delinquents' Act. In writing in, in reference to this pamphlet, one foremost Canadian worker stated: "Am tremendously pleased with the pamphlet on Juvenile Courts. Please convey my congratulations to W. L. Scott on a very creditable piece of work."

Second edition (ordered)

"Study Outline of Child Welfare Problems."

Fourth printing (now exhausted): The Children's Charter.

(d) New Publications:

1. "An Investment in Health", a booklet (Healthful Lunches for Rural Schools) attractively illustrated, prepared by the Department of Household Science, Macdonald College, McGill University. This publication meets a real need, as evidenced in the many inquiries for it, and the purchase by one provincial Department of Education of 500 copies for teachers in rural districts. One of Canada's best known authorities in Public Health wrote us, on the issuance of this pamphlet; "It appears to me that it covers the field in a thorough and practical way. Congratulations."

2. "Play and Play Materials for the Pre-School Child," Harriet Mitchell, B.A., R.N.

This is a booklet well illustrated and exceptionally well printed. It has received wide press comment across Canada, and should be of inestimable value to all those who have small children in their care and their interests in their hearts. One worker in Canada, who has been described as especially well informed in this field, wrote, with her order, last week: "I have read Mrs. Mitchell's brochure on Play, and think it one of the best in print."

3. "Legislation in Canada for the Protection of the Child of Unmarried Parents." This is the most pretentious publication that the Council has yet issued, as it contains a detailed analysis of all Canadian legislation, bearing on this subject, and a large analytical chart, setting forth the clauses of all the provincial laws. It involved over a year's work for one member of the staff, but should prove of great value to Canadian workers. It was prepared primarily, as the report on this subject from Canada to the League of Nations Committee on Child Welfare. In acknowledging receipt of the completed study, one of the secretaries of the Department of State for External Affairs wrote: "May I thank you for the care and hard work you have expended on this question and for your thoughtfulness in transmitting to us duplicate copies of all the reports. I hope the League appreciates the thoroughness and accuracy of the work done by your office."
4. Leaflets, listing (a) Posters and Charts, issued by the Council
(b) Publications, issued by the Council.
5. Leaflets, 50,000 copies—dealing in four short paragraphs with the Council and its work.
6. Health record forms, for use in children's agencies.
7. Child Welfare legislation in Canada—1929—Reprint, with later additional legislation from the Canadian Child Welfare News, May 15, 1929.

V—General.

(a) Christmas Cards:

The proposal, endorsed last year, of the possibilities of developing a series of Christmas cards for use in various branches of child welfare—and as a medium of awakening in the casually minded citizen, some stirrings of interest in child welfare has been advanced, somewhat, by obtaining prices on sample cards, and thus getting some concept of the practicability of the scheme. The present prices would indicate that it would be quite feasible, but time has not allowed for the organization of the work, and for the preparation of an attractive series of cards. This is a matter which will be dealt with, early in the new year, and if possible, organized for service for Christmas 1930.

(b) Crest:

Crest designs have been obtained, and are again submitted for your consideration.

CO-OPERATION WITH UNIVERSITIES RE TRAINING FOR CHILD WELFARE WORK.

I—Social Work Courses.

Last year, you approved experiments, if they could be arranged, looking towards the establishment of summer institutes, under university auspices, for the training of social workers in Western Canada, especially in British Columbia. Your secretary begs to report, that upon going further into this project she became convinced that full-time training

courses were really what were required, and she, therefore, gave all the support that she could command to the efforts of local groups, looking towards such developments. Public addresses and private interviews with responsible officials were arranged, when possible, with generally encouraging reactions. In Manitoba, the matter was taken up energetically by the Minister of Health and Public Welfare, the Minister of Education and the Director of Child Welfare, Prof. W. G. Smith. As a result, in October, the Manitoba School of Social Science was opened under authority of the Department of Health and Public Welfare and of Education. The Registrar of the University of Manitoba is a member of the Administration Committee. The course is a diploma course, requiring two years' attendance in sequence, with matriculation or its equivalent, or an adequate period in practical social work, as the admission requirement. Co-operative arrangements for credits in Arts may be made with the University. In October, 1929, there were 60 full-time or part-time students in attendance. This autumn, also, a full two year course in social work, (with two months' field work in the summer, at the end of the first year, preferably), was offered at the University of British Columbia. The course is offered in the Faculty of Arts and Science, and is organized under the Department of Economics, in charge of the professor of sociology. Admission requirements include Junior Matriculation, or its equivalent in education and experience, but in the latter case, no credits may be counted towards a degree in Arts which is permissible in the case of matriculants. Eight full-course students were registered in this course in October 1929.

Your secretary has also agreed to deliver three special lectures on Child Welfare to students in the Department of Social Work, of the University of Toronto, this session, and to take the same number of lectures, in January 1929, in Montreal under the auspices of the McGill School of Social Work. It is hoped that, during 1930, some work may be done, looking towards the provision of practical training for social work in the child welfare field in some centre in the maritime provinces, but whether in conjunction with university courses, now being offered, or as summer institute work it is impossible to report until the question has been thoroughly explored.

The question of the provision of qualified personnel for our rapidly expanding services in this field is perhaps the most serious one with which we are faced in the development of more effective measures for child protection in the Dominion. The workers who met in Ottawa in June to discuss various problems immediately facing Canadian social work agreed that the recruitment and training of potential workers of executive calibre presented us with some of our gravest difficulties in the furtherance of good standards of social work in Canada. Various possibilities of remedying the present situation were discussed including the provision of scholarships, for the recruiting of promising graduates in Arts, or of good, potential workers, in other vocations. However, the fact that only one of the universities was represented at the discussions, and that the heads of both of the large schools of social work in Canada were absent, handicapped the conference in attaining any definite solutions. Its findings, however, are significant, in reference to our work, and are commended to the study of members of the Council. Personally your secretary seriously questions whether the work of extending child protection and related community services in Canada should be pushed

as energetically in the next five years, as in the past three, unless the responsible authorities of the different Canadian training schools are prepared to assure an adequate supply of responsible and trained personnel of sufficiently high calibre, to provide not only for the replacement needs of existing agencies, but for the pioneer and experimental work, arising out of the developments following on educational and survey work.

II.—Summer Schools for Institutional Workers.

Your secretary again brings to the attention of the Council the urgent necessity of the improvement of standards and technique in the services in children's institutions in Canada. It was suggested, last year, that an effort be made to interest one of the universities in offering a summer course for institutional workers. Your secretary now recommends that should the universities prove to be uninterested in the project, she be authorized to explore the organization of such a summer institute under the auspices of interested governments, institutional boards, etc.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES 1928-1929.

I.—From General Office.

(a) Crippled Children's Committee.

The map, setting forth the hospitalization facilities in this field in Canada, which this Committee originally requested, has just been issued. The Committee was to reconvene when this material was available. Now, however, the membership of this Committee, together with others interested in this work has been called to convene in Ottawa, by the Child Welfare Division of the Dominion Department of Health and consequently, nothing further will be done, by this Committee, until this Conference's findings are available.

2. Children in Need of Special Education for various reasons.

It is encouraging to note the extension, in the larger communities of Canada, of special educational facilities for all the various groups of children who, because of handicaps in health, physique, or mentality, cannot otherwise benefit by the community provisions for ordinary education. Practically all the large cities of Canada now have at least one special class for each type of child requiring special education. Also, as reported last year, five provinces in Canada have well established extension services of some kind for children shut off from education through isolation, or some handicap in the small community, without special facilities. In keeping with its policy of interesting public opinion in these problems, the Council has just arranged for the preparation of a series of articles, dealing with these services, for one of Canada's leading magazines.

3. Children Mentally Defective and Blind.

As decided last year, no further responsibility has been assumed in the plan to provide special care for this group, until the Shernfold experiment has been placed beyond the demonstration stage. It will be

remembered that the Canadian National Institute for the Blind requested our co-operation in the solution of care for this pitiable group.

4. Research Studies.

(a) Case work with Neglected Children. The manuscript of the research study on the application of case work principles to problems in child neglect has been completed by Miss Elizabeth Grubbe, to whom this award was made. It will be published shortly.

(b) Analysis of Children's Protection Acts. The office continually receives so many inquiries about child care and protection legislation that last spring, Miss Kathleen Snowden, on the completion of her study of illegitimacy legislation in Canada, was placed on a comparative analysis of the Children's Protection Acts of Canada. Upon her resignation, this work was allowed to stand, until Miss Elizabeth King completed her field work, since which date she has been working on this summary. It will require not only the most painstaking detailed work, but to be of any practical value will have to be accompanied by some descriptive study of the administrative provisions in the various provinces. Its results should be of great constructive value at the present time.

5. Juvenile Immigration.

As the annual meeting adjourned last year, provision had been made, under the aegis of the Dominion Department of Education for a conference of all interested groups, on the problems of juvenile immigration. Your secretary believes that all those who participated in these discussions deemed this conference one of the most helpful, that has ever been held. From the conference certain recommendations went forward to the Minister of Immigration, who informed your office in February 1929, that action had been taken thereon, as follows:

First of these recommendations came the important one:—

I. THAT MORE ADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR THE SELECTION OF JUVENILE IMMIGRANTS OVERSEAS.

It was suggested:

(1) That the work of interview and selection of juvenile immigrants in the British Isles be placed in charge of a Canadian official thoroughly familiar and sympathetic with life in Canada and Canadian conditions.

On this recommendation the Minister advised that action had begun, and that the matter received the attention of the Deputy Minister, even before he left for his recent Overseas trip.

(2) That no child be passed for Canada without:—

(a) A health certificate signed by a Canadian doctor on the Overseas Canadian Department of Health staff. This recommendation is being carried out now.

(c) A complete social history of the child and his family background. This recommendation was being carried out "as far as feasible."

II. THAT MORE ADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR THE HANDLING OF THE CHILDREN IN CANADA.

It was suggested:

(1) That the Department of Immigration and Colonization adopt certain standards for the placement and after-care of these children and allow only those societies to engage in the work which are properly equipped. The following points were of special importance:

(a) That prior visits of inspection be made to every home in which it is proposed to place a child before the application is approved.

(b) That every Society be required to provide a Receiving Home for the children, who should remain there long enough to allow the workers to learn something of their individual character, needs and adaptabilities before placement.

These recommendations were put into effect at once.

(2) That a substantial addition be made to the present inspection staff of the juvenile immigration branch, or a satisfactory working arrangement be established with the provinces, whereby the services of their child-caring resources could be utilized in some co-operative way.

This recommendation was "under consideration" still.

(3) That the societies and the child welfare divisions of the Canadian provinces establish something in the nature of a confidential exchange for the listing of foster-homes and employers in order to avoid the acceptance by one society of homes found unsuitable by other British or Canadian agencies.

This recommendation is being followed through with a view to establishing such a confidential exchange as is recommended.

There was no comment on

(4) Viz., that co-operation be developed between the Dominion and Provincial Governments in reference to the number of children brought in, while

(5) "That the Department of Immigration take the initiative in arranging frequent conferences with the provincial authorities and the Oversea Juvenile Immigration agencies;,"

Has been deferred for later consideration.

III. THAT STEPS SHALL BE TAKEN TO DEVELOP BETTER CONTACT AND UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN OLD COUNTRY AND CANADIAN INTERESTS.

It was suggested:

(1) That all agencies sending children to Canada function through Canadian advisory committees having control of all matters relating to the work in Canada. This is reasonable when the Canadian Government is contributing towards the cost of bringing the children.

This recommendation is being developed while Recommendation IV is already adopted as government policy, namely:

THAT THE MOVEMENT SHALL BE FRANKLY RECOGNIZED AS ONE OF SUPPLYING AGRICULTURAL AND HOUSEHOLD HELP IN CANADA AND BE LIMITED TO CHILDREN SUITABLE FOR THAT PURPOSE.

It was suggested:

(1) That the Canadian Government continue the minimum age limit of fourteen years as a permanent feature of immigration.

Attention was drawn to the fact that this principle was first adopted by the Canadian Government on the recommendation of the British Government's Oversea Settlement Committee in 1924. (See the Bondfield Report, 1924).

V. This recommendation has not yet been acted upon; it is in the stage that can be described as "being explored" viz.;

THAT THE LEGAL STATUS AS TO GUARDIANSHIP OF THE CHILDREN IN CANADA SHALL BE DETERMINED.

It was suggested:

(1) That inquiries be made with a view to determining definitely the legal relationship of the different societies to their respective wards in the Old Country and that thereafter uniform legislation be adopted by the various provincial legislatures, defining the legal rights of the societies here. In the latter event, the age at which the guardianship terminates should in all cases be fixed at 21 years instead of at 18. A provision of the Ontario Children's Protection Act fixing the age at 18 has recently been repealed.

VI. Recommendation (2) namely:

THAT THE MIGRATION OF THE BETTER TYPE OF BRITISH YOUNG PEOPLE SHALL BE DEVELOPED AS A HOPEFUL AND CONSTRUCTIVE SOLUTION OF CANADA'S NEED FOR INCREASED POPULATION.

(2) That the possibilities of a similar scheme for the migration and training of teen-age British girls be "explored" is under consideration.

The Minister did not think, however, that present circumstances rendered it advisable to develop a scheme for girls similar to that now developed for boys. However, the Department has recently concluded an agreement with the British Government under which between two and three months' intensive training in housework will be given overseas to girls intending to come to Canada. Girls of seventeen years of age and over will be eligible. It is hoped that this will meet in some degree the purpose of this recommendation."

Your secretary recommends that this Council, in annual meeting assembled, should now petition for the implementing of those recommendations, of that conference that have not yet been made fully effective.

She also recommends that the Council consider giving more or less permanent form to last year's conference, by the creation of a Council sub-section, on this subject, to which those Overseas Immigration Societies, who are as anxious as this Council to see improved standards of work in this field, should be invited to belong.

6. Reciprocal Legislation re Family Desertion.

Your secretary has carried this matter of obtaining reciprocal family desertion legislation further, but has not yet been able to report substantial progress. You will remember that several of the provinces wished to have the opinion of the Commissioners on the Uniformity of Legislation in Canada, on our draft bill. The Commissioners, in turn, wished to be requested formally, by two provinces of Canada, to take action before they declared themselves on the proposed measure. Every effort has been made to get the family agencies, and agencies specifically interested in the problem, and who originally approached this Council on the question to obtain this action on the part of some of the provinces. To date, such progress has been made in Ontario only. The matter only awaits more energetic action on the part of those local agencies, primarily interested, for its furtherance. Should the Family Welfare Division be organized, this should be one of the first responsibilities assigned to it.

7. Shernfold School.

Shernfold School, inaugurated under Council auspices in September 1927, in response to the expressed need in Eastern Ontario for a private, residential school for little girls, requiring special care, closed the two-year demonstration period originally agreed upon, this summer. Its Board unanimously decided to continue the experiment for a further trial period, at least. The members are also contemplating extension of the services, to provide in a separate unit for little boys. The School is operating at capacity, at present. Satisfactory results are being obtained, the working arrangements seem to be running smoothly, and finances are in a healthy condition. Co-operative services, for psychiatric examinations for children's cases in the city of Ottawa, were arranged in October, due to Dr. W. T. B. Mitchell's generous giving of his time. The Council is indebted to many for the success of this experiment to date, and your secretary recommends that expressions of gratitude should go from the annual meeting to the local Board of Directors of the School, to Dr. Alan Brown, of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, through whom Miss Loudon's services are made available, to the Reverend Mother, Sisterhood of St. John the Divine, and to the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, especially to Dr. Mitchell, of the Montreal division.

8. Mothers' Allowances Study.

Due to the necessity of placing Miss King on the Child Protection study, which had already been started, the Mothers' Allowance study approved by last year's annual meeting has not gone forward. It cannot be undertaken until she is available for it. Some contribution has been made to the question, however, by the Council's arrangements for a reprint from the Manitoba Child Welfare report of the comparative analysis of the laws and administration of the five provinces where this system is in force.

9. Plans for Children's Institutions.

Co-operation has been carried further with the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and will be reported in the special report of this section.

10. Field Services in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Ottawa, etc.

These will be covered in detail, in the report of the Section on Child Care and Protection.

11. Special Services in the Delinquency Field (from the office).

These will be covered in the report of that Section.

WORK PROJECTED IN 1928-9.

12. (a) Safety Laws and Regulations in the Provinces.
(b) The preparation of a child welfare vocabulary, standardising various technical phrases, etc., for use in child welfare enactments, etc.
(c) Conference, or other action, looking towards the placing of more emphasis on the moral and spiritual training of the child. Absolutely nothing has been done, in the past year, on any of these problems, due to the inability of the staff to handle more than their present work. These matters will be put in hand, as soon as the regular work of the office indicates that they can be efficiently handled.

GENERAL.

1. Incorporation.

Your secretary has not implemented the instruction of the last annual meeting for the incorporation of the Council, because of the suggestion, early in 1929, that the Council should be changed to provide for family welfare services. It seemed to your president, and her that unnecessary expense would have been involved, in seeking an incorporation, that might be amended within a year.

2. Outside Affiliations:

Your executive secretary continues to serve as a Director of the Child Welfare League of America, but due to business in Manitoba, was unable to attend the autumn 1929 meeting of the Board.

Your executive secretary is still acting as national convener on Child Welfare for the National Council of Women, and the Social Service Council of Canada. She is also a member of the general committee of the Council for Social Service of the Church of England in Canada. She is retained in office on the national executive of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, whose practical child welfare work has reached exceptionally broad proportions across Canada, and on the national executive of the Canadian Women's Press Club, to whose members across Canada all child welfare effort is inexpressibly indebted for intelligent and sympathetic support.

In conclusion, your secretary wishes to express to the members of the Council, and more especially to the members of the Executive, her sincere gratitude for the opportunities they have allowed her, in her work, as secretary of the Council. Especially does she wish to acknowledge, at this time, her inexpressible appreciation for the confidence, support, and warm personal friendship accorded her, corporately, and individually, by the executive throughout all the pleasant happenings

and the inevitable vicissitudes that cannot but form the record of a year's work, in an organization, grown to such magnitude, as has the Canadian Council on Child Welfare. To each of us is given his daily task, and each must labour, in a world of effort. Fortunate, indeed, your secretary counts herself among women, in being able to find her labour in a field of such engrossing interest, and to be given the privilege of working, with an executive who are not only equally interested in the common task, but who have proved warm friends and true colleagues, rather than the formal committee of administration, for which the constitution provided.

Your secretary, therefore, concludes her report in a sense of gratitude to the executive for having made possible, a year of useful work, and real progress in the Council, and with a sense of deeper, humbler gratitude to Almighty God that health, strength, and friendship have been so generously accorded her, as to make possible whatever service has been rendered.

CHARLOTTE WHITTON,
Executive Secretary.

APPENDIX B.

Youth in Revolt.

A STUDY OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS IN CANADIAN PENITENTIARIES.

FRANK T. SHARPE.

1. Foreword.
2. Origin of Study.
3. Method of Procedure.
4. Description of Groups.
5. The Social Problems Involved.
6. Analysis of the Final Breakdown.
7. What the Community Offers to Rebellious Youth.
8. Where Did the Community Fail in These Cases.
9. Conclusions and Recommendations.

Foreword:

There seems to have developed an emotional demand for increased punishment, for an increased pain in punishment. It is the "to-be-expected" reaction of a public that has become awakened to an injury. There is a desire for revenge, a wish to retaliate. No response could be more natural, more elemental. It is the response of the undeveloped, it is the response of children, of all who have not yet attained to social consciousness and control. Rationalize it as we may, call it "defence of society," call it "justice," it remains in truth but an exhibition of primitive egoism, unthinking and socially foreign—more foreign now than ever before, now that we have arrived at some degree of social knowledge.

Neither prison nor suffering has had the least apparent effect upon the progress of crime. Such change for the better as there has been has not even kept pace with the general cultural advance. What is wrong? The protection of society is, I presume, the main issue sought.

How far are we now protecting society? Is the idea of incarceration psychologically correct? Is it useful for all of our delinquents or only for some? Do our prisons make men better or do they make them worse? And if they make them worse, how then are we protecting society by putting men in them?

It becomes of first importance to us what happened to this man while he was in prison. Here is something, not at all, as the unthinking hold, of interest only to the prisoner—here is something of social importance.

A lad commits an offense and is "sent up." He is put in an atmosphere not only repressive of all youthful instincts, but also redolent with vice. When he comes out will he be any the sweeter, any the better fitted for the social obligations? Freud has demonstrated the moral effects of brutal repression, and common sense tells us that to associate a youth with criminals will not likely improve him. We certainly then cannot expect to have benefitted the youth by putting him away—have we benefitted society? Here was, we will say, a candidate for the criminal life, though quite probably with no real criminal ambitions, and we have put him where only his worst instincts will be given a chance for development. We have put him in a school where the lessons, however unpleasant they may be, cannot be avoided. We have given him every opportunity to acquire an anti-social attitude. We have stained his mind and we have injured his body. We have removed him from the working world at a time when, if he is ever to acquire them, he ought to be laying down habits of industry. We have broken his spirit, impressed him with his social isolation, taken from him all possibility of contact with good people, forced him to find friends among the bad, and finally, we have given him, like as not, a determination for revenge. And then we have let him loose, we have graduated him. What a protection to society! We shall not care to meet this product of our forethought alone on a dark night—but we may.

(DR. CHAS. PLATT).

Origin of Study:

In May, 1927, a report was presented at the conference of the Child Welfare Council of Canada held in Vancouver, B.C., to the effect that reformatories were not meeting the need of the present day in a way satisfactory to those dealing with delinquency. The secretary of the Child Welfare Council, following this conference had a number of interviews with the Superintendent of Penitentiaries. General Hughes had expressed concern over the large number of boys under 21 years of age who had been committed to the penitentiaries of Canada during the past few years. He welcomed the opportunity to secure assistance in an effort to determine the reason for this rather serious state of affairs. Out of this conference grew a suggestion that a Committee be selected to make a survey of Juveniles in Penitentiaries to ascertain as far as possible that period in their career where society had failed to meet their problem, made evident by the fact that after one term of incarceration many of them had to be again imprisoned.

Method of Procedure.

Through the kindness of Gen. W. S. Hughes, Superintendent of Penitentiaries for Canada, a list of 56 boys who had been sentenced to penitentiaries prior to their twenty-second year was prepared. Of this

group it was discovered that thirteen were in Stoney Mountain Penitentiary, Manitoba, 35 in Portsmouth Penitentiary, Kingston, while eight had either been discharged or had died prior to the visit to the Institutions. This list was prepared on the basis of age at admission to the penitentiary rather than with a view to selecting only those who had served prior terms in Juvenile Institutions.

The Toronto Committee was composed of R. S. Hosking, Chief Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court, C. F. B. Tippet, past President of the Board of Trade Club, Dr. W. E. Blatz, Professor of Psychology, Toronto University, Dr. W. A. Anderson, Psychiatrist of the Toronto Juvenile Court, and Frank T. Sharpe, General Secretary of the Big Brother Movement. The Western Group consisted of Harry Atkinson, Supt. of the Industrial Training School at Portage La Prairie, and Judge F. A. E. Hamilton, of the Juvenile Court, Winnipeg.

The Committee had many meetings and gave considerable thought to the type of information which it felt was necessary to secure in order to help us understand why these young men had been sentenced to lengthy terms, some of them after previous incarceration in Provincial Institutions, and to assist in determining at what stage in their life society had failed to meet their problem. Copies of these forms were forwarded to the Western Group for their use. The form prepared we hoped would give an idea of the family situation including financial and occupational; also some idea of the family routine and affections. An effort was made to discover the early delinquencies as well as the opinion of the boy in regard to the different Institutions, their training and effect upon him in his later delinquencies and offences, the treatment accorded him following his release; his ambitions and how the Institutions made effort to meet them; his play activities and religious connection, his companionships, his occupations and earning capacity and an indication of the point of failure. General Hughes made it possible for these groups to go to penitentiaries where the Wardens and their staffs gave every facility for interviewing in private those whom we wished to see. These interviews took an average of about one hour each. First an effort was made to gain the confidence of the person to be interviewed. The members of the Committee felt that the information given them by the young chaps interviewed was a very frank statement of their own impressions and experiences and after all one must look at the whole situation from the view point of the men being studied.

The material gathered was carefully tabulated and some time spent in checking back to see that no errors had been made. Where certain statements which had a definite bearing on this survey were made care was taken to interview some other person who had a definite knowledge of the facts in connection with each incident. In addition to this the Institutions where these boys had been previously incarcerated were visited and the opinion of those in the Institution in regard to the conduct and training of these boys there was secured. School attendance records were checked up and records of social agencies were read in an effort to discover some reason for the present problem.

Description of Groups:

The ages at which these boys were committed to the penitentiary were as follows:

1 at 15 years; 2 at 16 years; 4 at 17 years; 6 at 18 years; 15 at 19 years; 10 at 20 years, and 11 at 21 years.

It was hard to realize that mere boys should commit offences warranting commitment to long terms at so early an age. A tragedy of boys who crave proper guidance and do not find it or who having found it, by chance lose it and are themselves lost.

The sentences imposed on the boys when committed to the penitentiaries were:

12 received 2 years; 11 received 3 years; 7 received 4 years; 5 received 5 years; 1 received 6 years; 1 received 7 years; 3 received 8 years; 3 received 10 years; 3 received 15 years and 20 lashes and 2 sentences uncertain. A total of 223 years and 60 lashes. It was discovered that all of them had served more than one sentence prior to their present commitment, and in some cases many terms.

Before their commitment to penitentiaries these boys had served terms in all types of reformatories and jails. 36 of them had been in Reform Schools. In fact, a total of 54 years and 6 months had been served in Reform Schools for Juveniles; three being sent there as early as 9 years of age. One of these boys had served 7 years in such a school being committed three different times. The question was at once raised. Why was this necessary? And we have endeavored to find a reason. Why, after serving a total of 37,143 days or over 101 years in Institutions was it again necessary to impose sentences of over 223 years in order to reform? Surely somewhere society has failed.

Social Problems Involved:

Contrary to general opinion it was discovered that out of this group, 43 of the boys were born in Canada while one was born in Scotland, one in England, one in Poland, one in Italy, and one in the United States.

Of the fathers of these lads, 24 were Canadian born, 3 born in the United States, 5 in England, 5 in Poland, 3 in Scotland, 2 in Austria, 2 in Italy, 1 in Russia, and one unknown.

Of the mothers, 26 were Canadian born, 3 born in the United States 4 in England, 3 in Scotland, 6 in Poland, 2 in Italy, 1 in Russia, 1 in Austria, and 2 unknown.

These figures made it at once apparent that the problem was a Canadian one and not in any way due to the lack of knowledge of Canadian laws and customs.

The Problem Home:

That the home life was a factor was quickly recognized when it was seen that of the fathers 7 had court records and 6 were habitual drunkards. Of the mothers, 2 had court records, 3 were habitual drunkards, and one was known to be immoral. Fifteen of the fathers were dead, and 2 had deserted the family. One was divorced and one separated. Nine of the mothers were dead, 2 had deserted, and one was divorced. In 2 of the families there were step-mothers and in 8 of the families step-fathers.

Of the other children in the homes, 14 had court records, 2 cases of known immorality, 1 case habitual drunkard, 11 of quarreling and bad example, and 9 of favoritism. There were 15 cases of parental

quarreling and 3 of nagging. Here is a typical record of the bad home conditions discovered.

John P.—

This boy was sent to Stoney Mountain Penitentiary, December 11, 1928, for a term of 4 years for attempting to break jail and brutally assaulting the night guard while on duty. He had been constantly before the Court since June, 1919, when he was 8 years old. The report upon his home at that time according to the Social Worker read as follows: "Home very dirty—father away—character and habits of both parents and boy very bad. Principal of the school which the boy attends says he is a liar. Boy plays truant. Parents drink. House always full of men who get drunk—boy sees immoral acts committed." His older brother has appeared in court for theft several times. The boy's parents are separated by order of the court and the father has been ordered to pay \$30.00 a month to the family. The record of the father who had to support the family at various times on court orders is as follows: "February, 1922—father imprisoned for manslaughter—1 year. 1923—drinking and disorderly—14 days in jail. October, 1923—drunk. November, 1923—charged with non-support. December, 1923—charged with assault. 1924—charged with being drunk and disorderly. The father claims to have killed a man in the old country. 1926—2 years for assault and theft." The tragic climax of these two lives was enacted on the day that the boy entered the office at the penitentiary to be registered as an inmate when he met his father who was that day being released.

This boy was interviewed by the Superintendent of the Reformatory to which he was committed at the age of 8 years. This interview took place just when he was admitted to the school on a second commitment, at about the age of 10 years. In tears the child asked why he had been returned to his own home from the school, stating that he had often witnessed acts of immorality between his mother and other men in the home. He stated that if he had been sent somewhere else he would have been a good boy but that it was impossible to be good when his mother was bad. Surely the system responsible for the sending of a boy back into such home conditions has a definite responsibility for his failure. What is the use of doing good work within an institution if we immediately destroy the effects of that good work by placing the boy back in such a condition of affairs as existed in this home?

The Community as a Contributing Factor:

When it came to a summary of material that might suggest the community as a contributing factor it was surprising to discover that 32 of these boys had been regular attendants at Sunday School, their attendance covering a period of from 3-12 years. Thirteen had very irregular attendance and 3 had no Sunday School connection whatever or their attendance was so slight that it was recorded as such. Six had been members of the Y.M.C.A., 16 had belonged to clubs or groups, 5 of these, however, were neighborhood gangs without adult leadership or guidance. It is significant that in the way of recreational supervision the Community seems to have failed to meet the needs as indicated by the bad home situation and the lack of recreational facilities.

Did Economic Factors Enter?

The homes from which the boys came were both homes of poverty and homes of plenty. Thirteen were homes of extreme poverty, one was a home of wealth, while in 34 cases the statement was made they had ample means. Twenty-eight boys were given a regular allowance to spend for moving picture shows, etc., 21 of them had routine work around the home in return for this allowance. In 17 cases, however, this work was irregular and the boys had no definite home responsibility. Thirteen of the fathers were skilled tradesmen, the remainder being semi-skilled or unskilled workmen. In 5 cases the mother had to work to help support the home.

The Age Incidence:

In all cases acts of delinquency were committed prior to the boy's sixteenth birthday. In fact, 34 of these boys had committed offences and appeared before the court between the ages of 7-15 years. In other cases they had served a term in jail or reformatory prior to their nineteenth birthday. These offences ranged from sneaking into a show to robbery with arms.

School:

When it came to a study of the school training we discovered that 36 had been known as truants. Eight only were looked on by their teachers as mentally retarded, the opinion of the teachers in most cases not based on psychiatric examinations. Only one of these boys had passed into the High School and he had spent four years in the first form. Eight of them had never passed into the third form. The number of years repeated in the last form of their school attendance was very interesting. In one case a boy was held in his room for 4 years without promotion, with the result that he eventually was committed to the Industrial School because of habitual truancy.

Analysis of the problem indicated quite clearly that chronic truancy, even as early as the second grade, is an indication of a condition that can quite easily be described as the first step in a career of delinquency and crime.

Truancy should be recognized as a danger signal and treated as such. The criminal mind is not the result of a deliberate resolve to be a bad man and take chances, but a slow unconscious fruition of a long process of alienation from the moral aims of society. The criminal is an outlaw even before he awakens and finds himself famous and infamous. He is, generally, the product of our mishandling of him.

Truancy is a very plain indication of either a misunderstanding or a mishandling and we must recognize that neglect to act intelligently when truancy shows itself may result in a beginning of a condition that will cost much in time and energy in an attempt to reform in later years with but small indication of success as this study shows. Most of these boys seem to have gone out into life without the educational equipment which would enable them to take their place in competition with the boy who was better educated.

Vocational Inclinations:

It was made evident that the majority of these boys had a definite ambition in life and in many cases they still have the same ambition. Their educational background in each individual case was checked up with the ambition of the boy and in most cases no attention whatever had been paid to the boy's ambition in connection with his school training. In discussing ambitions, some real tragedies were disclosed. One boy stated that as a child he desired to become a priest and all through his later school life this ambition prevailed. He was asked if he still had the same ambition and with a sigh shook his head and stated, "Yes, if I dared, but it is too late now." Another chap had been sent to jail twice before being sent to the penitentiary and every time his offence had been the theft of bees. As a boy he wanted to be a bee keeper and he still wants to be a bee keeper. His ambition is to have 30 hives of bees and as stated every time he has gone to jail he has stolen hives of bees to try to get the 30. How much easier it would have been if the realization of his ambition had been met by providing bees rather than committing him to jail each time. We could not find that in any one case study of the boy's ambition had been considered in his training in juvenile or adult institutions other than the penitentiary.

In several cases the boy had found an opportunity for realizing his ambition through the vocational training in Kingston Penitentiary and in these cases the boys appreciated the opportunity of the realization of their life's dream. We did not discover one case where a boy wanted to be an unskilled workman. One case was discussed with a lad who stated that he wanted to live a life of crime. In tracing his story back we discovered maladjustment in the school, conditions in the home that did not tend to an understanding of his problems and a desire on the boy's part to revenge himself on society. One boy who stated that he wanted to become a radio engineer was discovered to be taking special studies under the supervision of the school teacher in Kingston Penitentiary and his response to these studies was such that the school teacher without hesitation declared that he would have no difficulty in placing him as a skilled mechanic upon his release. The earning power of these boys prior to commitment to the penitentiary ran the ordinary range of any group which might be studied, from driving a taxi cab on a 25 per cent commission to a salary of \$67.50 per week. In no case was the salary very low. Eighteen of them gave their entire salary to their parents; 17 spent their entire salary on themselves. In only 4 cases were the contributions to the family coffer casual.

Moral Training:

18 of these boys were members of the Roman Catholic Church, 8 Anglicans, 7 Presbyterians, 5 United, 2 Baptist, 7 various and 1 Communist. When one considers that this problem is a problem of Canadian born children of Canadian born parents we cannot accept an excuse of a misunderstood religious observance. With the large number of boys who stated that they were regular Sunday School attendants and the Church affiliation of the parents, the question arises as to how the Church is attempting to meet the individual claiming affiliation who goes astray. Is the troublesome boy too often left out of Sunday School activities with serious consequence?

Analysis of Final Breakdown:

In every case the boy interviewed was asked how he came to commit crime again after having served a term. One boy definitely stated that he got a real kick out of stealing. Another lad stated that after running away from the Industrial School he had no food—broke into a store and got caught. Others stated that it was impossible to get work so they stole from necessity. In another case the crime was suggested by the step-father. One boy made a definite statement that he experimented on things that he had learned while in a prior institution and regretted the fact that he was unsuccessful. Another deliberately picked an argument with a policeman. In many cases the crime was committed with companions who had been in Institutions with the boy. In fact 13 of these boys definitely stated that they had learned many new stunts while in Juvenile Reform Schools. Stealing cars by switching ignition wires, safe blowing and holdups were among the subjects having high marks on their graduation papers. Bad sex behaviour also listed high in their learning and we were told of incidents in dormitories, in stables and fence corners between older and younger boys that were absolutely appalling. One boy said, "Just imagine my father paid 50c. a day for my keep in the Reform School. He did not know what he was paying for." The supervision in some of these schools according to the boys themselves was more or less of a joke. There seems to have been little effort to train in anything useful and very little attempt to re-habilitate. Let me give you an actual case to illustrate.

In October, 1920, the boy ran away from home. He was picked up as a vagrant and the father had him sent to an Industrial School. Boy states he never appeared before a Juvenile Court. He was released in 1923 and attended school. He worked for six weeks during the summer of 1923. He got in with some older boys who stole and he stole a mouth organ, was sent to Industrial School October 24th. He was released March 30th, 1927, and sent home. He again got in with boys who stole and the school took him back and sent him to a farm on August 19th, 1927. He ran away from this farm November 11th and was not heard from till December 26th when he returned home. The parents were not notified that the boy had deserted until one month afterward.

The boy and his stepmother both state that the school authorities never made any effort to find a position for the boy and the only employment was that on the farm August, 1927, and the boy did not receive any money at this place. The only training given him in the school was in the laundry, where he served two years. The rest of the time he was on Cottage Duty. The boy states that this cottage duty consists in regular housework and keeping floors polished, etc. He reached the Senior IV. but did not take his entrance. The boy is very fond of music as evidenced by the fact that he at present haunts the Victrola Departments of the two General Stores and comes home and plays the latest tunes on his mouth organ. Although he begged to be allowed to take up music at the School he was told they had no facilities for this. He requested to be placed in the Bugle Band but received no satisfaction. He was, however, given an opportunity to play in the Mouth Organ Band. He has at present a very anti-social attitude toward the school, one remark being that he never got any more than what was put before him. The boy is a victim of masturbation, and, on questioning, stated

that when younger boys were committed to the school the older boys had bad sex practices with them. These things took place in the stable, in the garden and behind buildings.

A lack of training in the school is evidenced by the fact that he is very unclean about his appearance and very dirty in his habits. He will not take any part in tidying things up around the house. States he has gone to seek positions and when this is checked up it is discovered he has not done so. Boy states that no one in the school ever tried to cultivate his acquaintance and that all the time he was there he felt he was looked on as part of the school equipment.

Another Case to Show the Farce of Rehabilitation: "Extract from Social Record."

"This boy was returned to his home this afternoon. The mother had received a letter stating that he would arrive in Toronto at 6.00 p.m. This was the first intimation she had that the boy was coming home. She had not been visited by an official from the School in connection with his return and at the present time, the husband is in the home suffering from Tuberculosis and waiting removal to the Sanitarium. The youngest daughter is a Tuberculosis suspect who will be admitted to the Preventorium early next week. The Social Service Agencies in Toronto had completed arrangements to have the mother take up her residence with her oldest daughter. A younger boy was sent to the Industrial School last week. A girl, 18, was picked up by the health authorities this week and committed to the Reformatory because of venereal disease."

Surely if help had been given in rehabilitating back into normal life or if some care had been taken in removing the source of contamination, many of these boys might have been saved.

What the Community Offers to Rebellious Youth:

There is not doubt that if more pre-delinquency service had been rendered to the families and to the individuals brought within the scope of this study many of these boys would have profited by one lesson and the country would have been spared the expense of re-incarceration. In a study of the family situation many things are suggested that might have been accomplished if the boy himself had been considered as an individual of the family unit and not sacrificed by the family conditions. However, when one attempts to diagnose the reasons for failure many factors enter into the situation. Some of these factors go back long before the time the boy was committed to the Institution and the responsibility for their continuance rests not upon the Institution but upon those agencies, both family and pre-delinquent, dealing with him prior to his commitment. The modern Juvenile Court has to defend civilization from the viciousness of those who oftentimes themselves are the victims of vicious adults. How to meet the situation is a challenge in itself. This study has shown that the function of the Court should not cease in meeting the challenge of immediate difficulty. There must be a recognition of an obligation to not only meet the situation but to adopt measures that will tend to prevent a re-occurrence of the trouble. In some cases the boys felt that their first commitment was not justified and there has been a growing resentment in their lives ever since because of this fancied injustice. In other cases the Judge explained to the boy

the reason for his commitment and the boy went to the Reformatory feeling that he had been given a square deal. The Juvenile Court must be alive to conditions that are detrimental to the boys and girls within its constituency, and an aggressive factor in meeting the challenge for better conditions. Sentencing a boy to a Reformatory without an explanation of why is creating a problem that the Institution must face and that could have been made easier for them by the Judge. On the other hand it is not enough to sentence a boy to a Reformatory if the cause of his delinquency is allowed to exist and endanger the moral welfare of other youth.

Where Did the Community Fail in These Cases:

An indication of failure is quite clear in the fact that these boys served a total of 37,143 days or over 101 years in prison, jails and reformatories before they were committed to longer terms. What have we to show for this length of time spent in what we have termed "institutions to reform"? Enemies of society, human beings in which we have destroyed all but their animal nature. Boys denied realization of their life's ambitions and dreams, feeling that the hand of society has been continually against them. Contaminated by the conduct of older and more vicious persons within the walls of these so-called reformatories, little attempt whatever to rehabilitate and assist in finding their way back again into society. In some cases persuaded by their own parents to use the experiences gained behind prison walls for other crimes. And then again in the last step of this rather tragic career, confined behind penitentiary walls for a total of 223 years. We are told the average cost of securing a conviction is \$1,200. Figuring on this amount only as the cost of their conviction to the penitentiary and estimating that while incarcerated in jails, reformatories and penitentiaries their cost of maintenance averaged \$1.00 per day, we find that this group of 48 boys has cost \$176,138.00. This, without taking into consideration the cost of the crimes they themselves committed or the loss of their earning power to the community; or the expense that their relatives and friends were put to in connection with their trials; or the cost of maintenance for their dependants during their incarceration.

There is no doubt that a tremendous community responsibility must be assumed if the tragedies of this study are to be averted in dealing with similar cases. Very few boys who played in group activities, properly supervised, were discovered in the group study. We had discovered cases where the supervision of activities was sacrificed so that a championship group could be developed and created to the exclusion of boys who needed proper supervision within the same organization.

The school system failed in not discovering the cause of the boy's disinterestedness in his class with the result that this unrest and lack of interest led from truancy down the path of crime. The Church failed in not realizing that the troublesome boy within the Sunday School was simply manifesting his unadjustment to the Church and Sunday School programme by his unrest. Social Service organizations failed in not recognizing the fact that community conditions which in many cases might have been corrected by aggressiveness on the part of Social Agencies, were allowed to continue and contaminate the boy life. Our courts and probation officers failed in not recognizing in the early stages of delinquency the causative factors of serious misbehaviour. Our Re-

reformatories failed in not playing upon the boy's ambition in an effort to train and create interests for a realization of the ambition. There was also a failure in not providing proper re-habilitation following the first term in the Reformatory with the result that too often the picture presented showed that because of removal from his home he was less able to meet the demands of life upon his return and that the causes within his home and neighborhood were allowed to exist and again contaminate after his release.

In many instances he was not received with the kindest welcome which also made it harder for the boy to adjust himself and then there was that comradeship of other boys placed in a like position in the community, a comradeship which, in many cases, resulted in more serious delinquencies and crime. It was definitely stated on the part of many of these boys that within the jail and Reformatories the older and more experienced men related instances of crime in detail which made them more versed in the way of successfully committing acts bringing them within the reach of the law.

"Welded together in the heat of kinship born of similarity of misfortune, these men clung to one another with a group loyalty not excelled in purity and inviolability by those fine emotions which animate and consolidate groups of human beings in any relationship. Every inmate talks freely only with some other inmate. Each knows the other's crime. There is not reticence over the discussion of crime. Everyone feels unashamed where everyone else has the same cause of shame. No matter how diverse the crimes may be, they are cast into a common pool of shamelessness because there is nobody except the hated official to inspire compunction. And this hardening of the conscience, which has its origin in the atmosphere free from shame, soon grows worse until we finally find it in a popular boasting of crimes committed and a brazen bragging of new crimes planned for the first opportunity of freedom."

There is no doubt that Reformatories have been a contributing factor to this situation by allowing the association of older and younger boys as well as by the lack of proper supervision within the dormitories. There is no doubt that if stricter supervision and more careful adjustment could have been made by social service agencies, courts and probation officers, many of these boys would have been saved. There is no doubt that the parole work attempted by courts and Reformatories on the whole is inadequate; that the training within Institutions is somewhat of a gesture rather than a reality. It was tragic to hear some of these young men in penitentiary state that, for the first time in their life they were getting the opportunity to realize their ambition and become something worth while because of the facilities and the machinery for a definite training along mechanical lines. Others stated that if, when first they had committed a delinquency, some strict supervision and hard work had been imposed they would have never attempted crime again.

It seems hardly necessary to bring up again the well-known fact that the anti-social tendencies of even the professional crook can be traced far back to childhood influences, and that they steadily grow as the result of unfortunate life.

It is hard sense to inquire, in particular, what a prison environment does to the incarcerated offender. As one of these bank burglars said

with a knowing look, when asked what he and his kind think about while in prison: 'What the hell do you think we think of?' Persuaded to go further in explanation, he told further of the planning to do a better job next time, of the thoughts of forming comradeships for new crime, of scheming how to induct in secret ways younger fellows into the trade. In the light of this commonly known fact, the effect of the environment that society enforces upon an offender, with all the hours of poor companionship—which mean developing a mental life that makes for further criminality—should be a prime consideration in planning treatment under the law.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

Even the most emphatic advocate of reformatory treatment for delinquent youth will admit that many of the inmates emerge more hardened than when they entered. Even the most outspoken opponent of the reformatories must, in fairness concede that some of the boys are benefited. Both sides should, however, meet on the common ground of prevention.

It is true that the criminal law has been built up out of the wisest experience of the ages, and that to a moderate degree it does fulfil its purpose. As a matter of fact, however, what is done by way of combating delinquency and crime is immensely chaotic and represents anything but an orderly, a planful, or a shrewd advance upon delinquency and crime as an enemy of society.

Research of any practical kind demonstrates very quickly that a vast deal of crime and delinquency is due to our utter lack, here in Canada, of sensible organization for treatment of the offender. There is lack of co-ordination and co-operation. There is lack of the study of the outcomes of what is prescribed under the law, lack of understanding of different types of individuals, lack of discrimination between different types of criminalistic motives and backgrounds, and above all lack of understanding of the deeper mental factors in crime.

Perhaps the first step toward a reasoned plan for the prevention of crime is the acknowledgment that there is no panacea. Much can be done, however, to improve the situation by common effort. The hiving together of criminals and non-criminals in the jails is a serious matter. There should be a clearing house to determine the class of institution to which a convicted person should go, so that the young and comparatively innocent will not be compelled to be the companion of the old and seasoned criminal. Despair, not repentance, must be the feeling that takes possession of a youth condemned to spend, perhaps, ten or twelve years in penitentiary. To him it must seem like a lifetime; he has no incentive to plan for the future, to look forward to any considerable period of time which he may spend as a useful and law abiding citizen upon his release.

We have the peculiar practice of consigning the convicted to prison for definite periods. Even the so-called indeterminate sentence has its arbitrary maximum and minimum. The judge, with owl-like wisdom, decides that one man needs three months, another, three years, another, ten years. But when one remembers the cant of the day, that prison is for the benefit of the prisoner, that through his prison experience the culprit is to be corrected and made socially safe, then the absurdity of the complacent fixing of the time for his cure becomes at once evident.

A physical disability is far more easy of diagnosis and prognosis than is a mental one—but suppose our doctors, on their first visit, should consign their patients to bed or to a hospital for selected fixed periods, and should then keep them confined until the expiration of those periods even though a recovery might long before have been effected. Or suppose, the time having expired, and the patient being still dangerously ill, the doctor should then discharge him from all care, turn him out, with his infection and his menace, to the damage of himself and of others. Such a practice would not be considered quite sensible. And yet, in truth, it would be more wise, more safe, than is our actual present practice with our socially ill. The seriousness of the criminal disease, its likely course, the possibilities of its cure and the time necessary for its cure are all far more difficult of estimation than are the parallel uncertainties of a physical disease.

It would seem to students of this problem that there is but one form of sentence that should be used, and that is the truly indefinite sentence. But this brings in another problem, the problem of release. We need "doctors" who can pass intelligently upon this next important step. In present practice, ordinary decency in prison behaviour will generally gain a shortening of the term. But can this prison behaviour really tell us much? The life of a prison is an ordered life. It is quite possible that a man may be wholly unfit for social freedom and still be a good prisoner. Many a decent "trustee" falls into crime as soon as released. He goes out into the world of temptation and lure, into the world of liberty and difficulty, and it does not take him long to get into trouble.

The solution of the problem of release, as we see it, is simply this. There should be, in the first place, a board of experts, a permanent Parole Board, which should bring to the study of the prison inmates all that science has now to offer in the way of character interpretation. Discharge should not be possible until this board shall have decided that such discharge is reasonably safe, and it should then be made—though this last is but my personal opinion—through the original committing court or by that court's order. But something more is needed. Since no known method of studying a man in one situation will enable us to determine positively what that man will do in another situation, since no study of the average fairly normal man in prison can tell us what that man will do when given his freedom, there should be added to the prison, for all doubtful cases, a department of convalescence, a parole department of able workers. No man ever so needed a friend as the man who is emerging from a prison gate. He has been demoralized by the prison discipline, he has lost contact with the world, his stamina has been sapped, and here he is, handicapped beyond all measure, facing a complex and distrustful society, a society in which even the best of us need all of our resources for a successful adjustment.

Our old methods were founded on vengeance, and it is only so far as we frankly acknowledge that this is still their foundation that they have the slightest claim to our respect. If it be vengeance we are after, then let us go ahead as we are—it can, then, matter little whether we injure society or not, for vengeance must always be blind to other interests. But then if we are to continue with these methods, let us give over our hypocrisy, let us stop talking about the reform of the prisoner and the protection of society.

APPENDIX C.

FINANCIAL REPORT 1928-29.

CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE.

For presentation at

The Tenth Annual Meeting, Ottawa, November 25-26, 1929.

In submitting this report, the undersigned desire to draw attention to the following facts:

1. These reports are not audited. Due to the change in the Council year, the months from October 1st, 1928 to March 31st, 1929 were a broken year. The full Council year will extend from April 1st, 1929 to March 31st, 1930. To conserve time and money the one audit will be made to cover these 18 months in April, 1930. Therefore, these reports cannot be adopted at this annual meeting; they may only be received. The audited reports for this whole period will have to be adopted at the next annual meeting.

2. Though the accounts are reported separately, only one bank account is carried for funds handled through the Ottawa office.

3. The serious state of the Council's finances is drawn to the attention of the executive. Please note that revenue had increased encouragingly with our expanded services, and that until October there were the most sanguine hopes of reaching the amount of new subscriptions which we had set as our objective. Now, however, the balance on hand in the general account is \$2,000.00 less than at this time last year, while expenditure apart from the special Child Hygiene Section, has increased to an average of \$1,600.00 per month, as against \$1,100.00, the increase being due largely to increased demands for service. By issuing no new publications, restricting extension and travelling, and eliminating conference and exhibit work for the next six months, that is by making the Council partially inoperative, we can reduce expenditure to roughly the same figures as last year and operate until late spring. The Dominion Government grant is rarely paid, however, until August, at the earliest, and consequently even such conservation of funds will not entirely meet the situation. You have an excellent advisory finance committee, but its members must have executive co-operation in forwarding names of local persons who might be interested in supporting our work and in making our work known to these local people. The Finance Committee has undoubtedly been handicapped in its efforts by the stock market collapse, and unless early recovery results, it will be necessary early to instruct your secretary to undertake personally the responsibilities of intensive financial canvassing, or to engage some one to do this work. It may also become necessary for your executive officers to arrange a bank loan. It would be a wise precaution so to authorize them at this meeting.

The members of the executive are earnestly requested to give careful attention to the present situation, and to come to the annual meeting prepared to advise thereon.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES B. TESSIER,

Hon. Treasurer.

CHARLOTTE WHITTON,

Executive Secretary.

GENERAL SUMMARY

CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Thirteen Month Period—October 1, 1928 to, October 31, 1929.

RECEIPTS.

Ordinary Council Account.....	\$27,666.79
Child Hygiene Section Account.....	3,015.50
	<hr/> \$30,682.29
Shernfold School Account (To date of Audit).....	\$7,608.24
Study of Juveniles in Penitentiaries Account (Handled through Committee).....	605.00
	<hr/> \$38,895.53

EXPENDITURES.

Ordinary Council Account.....	\$19,277.50
Child Hygiene Section Account.....	3,072.42
	<hr/> \$22,349.92

October 31, 1929—

Balance on Hand.....	\$8,032.37
Travelling Warrant returnable.....	300.00
	<hr/> 8,332.37
	<hr/> \$30,682.29

Shernfold School Account (To date of Audit)

Expenditures.....	\$7,257.81
On Hand.....	350.43
	<hr/> 7,608.24
Study of Juveniles in Penitentiaries.....	605.00
	<hr/> \$38,895.53

CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

Thirteen Month Period—October 1, 1928, to October 31, 1929.

GENERAL COUNCIL ACCOUNT	From Oct. 1, 1928, to Mar. 31, 1929	From April 1, 1929, to Oct. 31, 1929	TOTAL
Balance on Hand.....	\$10,375.43	.....	\$10,375.43
Dominion Government Grant.....	.....	\$10,000.00	10,000.00
Manitoba Child Welfare Inquiry.....	1,396.35	1,500.00	2,896.35
New Brunswick Child Welfare Survey....	638.11	104.39	742.50
Membership.....	660.00	508.00	1,168.00
Donations.....	175.00	365.00	540.00
French Section.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Salaries, Refund.....	.....	81.72	81.72
Travelling, Refund.....	.....	152.54	152.54
Conferences, Refund.....	.....	33.77	33.77
Exhibits, Refund.....	.....	1.00	1.00
Printing and General Publications, Sale..	6.86	80.76	87.62
Prenatal Letters, Sale of Patterns	50.13	54.96	105.09
Diet Folders, Sale of.....	6.80	185.96	192.76
Medical Examination Cards, Sale of.....	20.00	1.00	21.00
Institutional Record Forms, Sale of.....	8.00	49.75	57.75
Telephone, Refund on Calls.....	4.75	.90	5.65
Bank Interest and Exchange.....	74.71	87.15	161.86
Express and Freight, Refund.....	10.10	29.65	39.75
Postage, Remittance.....	3.00	1.00	4.00
	\$13,429.24	\$14,237.55	\$27,666.79
Child Hygiene Section Account .....	.....	3,015.50	3,015.50
	\$13,429.24	\$17,253.05	\$30,682.29

CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE.
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

Thirteen Month Period—October 1, 1928, to October 31, 1929.

	From Oct. 1, 1928, to Mar. 31, 1929	From April 1, 1929, to Oct. 31, 1929	TOTAL
Surveys—			
New Brunswick Child Welfare Survey..	\$ 774.36	\$ 9.69	\$ 784.05
Manitoba Child Welfare Inquiry.....	188.60	25.00	213.60
Extension and Campaign Work.....	34.50	726.05	760.55
French Section.....		422.60	422.60
General Publications—Bulletins.....	189.21	473.29	662.50
Printing and General Publications.....	247.11	1,674.20	1,921.31
Office Administration—			
Audit fees.....	25.00	.....	25.00
Contingencies.....	77.23	80.00	157.23
Equipment.....	50.00	144.61	194.61
Express and Freight.....	42.47	94.02	136.49
Library.....	17.15	14.84	31.99
Postage.....	150.00	215.00	365.00
Stationery and Supplies.....	193.87	252.11	445.98
Subscriptions and Fees.....	24.75	7.00	31.75
Telegrams.....	124.49	173.67	298.16
Telephone.....	62.84	76.90	139.74
Prenatal Letters (Patterns and Postage)..	199.00	.....	199.00
Rent.....	570.00	665.00	1,235.00
Special Activities of Sections—			
Institutional Record Forms.....	19.66	76.50	96.16
Diet Folders.....	87.00	440.64	527.64
League of Nations, Special Report.....	47.13	.....	47.13
Staff—Permanent.....	4,203.29	4,725.28	8,928.57
Temporary.....	12.00	73.25	85.25
Travelling.....	278.71	549.42	828.13
Research and Survey.....	.....	71.00	71.00
Conferences.....	.....	394.20	394.20
Exhibits.....	.....	274.86	274.86
	\$7,618.37	\$11,659.13	\$19,277.50
Child Hygiene Section.....	.....	3,072.42	3,072.42
	\$7,618.37	\$14,731.55	\$22,349.92
October 31, 1929—Balance in Bank.....	.....	.....	\$ 8,032.37
Returnable Travelling Warrant held by Miss Whitton.....	.....	.....	300.00
	.....	.....	\$30,682.29

CHILD HYGIENE SECTION ACCOUNT.

(Financed by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Assoc.)

RECEIPTS.

Payments from the Association.....	\$3,000.00	
Travelling Refund.....	15.50	
	<hr/>	\$3,015.50
Due to General Council Fund.....		56.92
		<hr/>
		\$3,072.42

EXPENDITURES.

(Deficit to be repaid to General Fund)

Salaries.....	\$ 762.90	
Travelling.....	282.63	
Exhibits.....	627.65	
Prenatal Letters.....	1,245.71	
Publications.....	103.53	
	<hr/>	\$3,022.42
Returnable Travelling Warrant held by Miss Jones.....		50.00
		<hr/>
		\$3,072.42

STUDY OF JUVENILES IN PENITENTIARIES.

RECEIPTS.

Donations—Mr. C. L. Burton.....	\$530.00	
Other members of Toronto Committee	75.00	
	<hr/>	\$605.00

EXPENDITURES.

Social Worker, 5 weeks at \$20 per week.....	\$100.00	
Stenographer, 5 weeks at \$18 per week.....	90.00	
Postage, Multigraphing, etc.....	9.00	
Expense, Kingston visit.....	80.00	
Industrial School Expenses.....	11.00	
Ottawa—5 trips.....	240.00	
	<hr/>	\$530.00
Estimated expenditures in connection with Burwash and Guelph.....	75.00	
	<hr/>	\$605.00

SHERNFOLD SCHOOL.
SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.
For the Year Ending May 31, 1929.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on Hand and in Bank, June 23, 1928.....		\$247.83
Subscriptions.....	\$1,150.00	
Pupils' Fees.....	6,187.75	
Refunds, Special Diets.....	22.66	
		<hr/> 7,360.41
		<hr/> \$7,608.24

DISBURSEMENTS.

Meat and Fish.....	\$455.01	
Fruit and Vegetables.....	448.16	
Milk, Butter and Eggs.....	770.04	
Groceries.....	577.00	
Bread and Confectionery.....	177.71	
Light and Heat.....	1,102.36	
Laundry.....	556.81	
Cleaning Materials.....	49.33	
Repairs.....	259.67	
Water and Ice.....	114.91	
Wages.....	431.49	
Drugs.....	89.79	
House Furnishings, Garden and School Supplies.....	567.86	
Rent.....	1,200.00	
Taxes, Water and Oiling.....	33.13	
Books, Postage and Stationery.....	80.15	
Telephone.....	85.71	
Travelling Expenses.....	139.91	
Advertising.....	20.44	
Exchange.....	5.18	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	93.15	
		<hr/> \$7,257.81

Balance, May 31, 1929.

Cash on Hand.....	\$65.96	
Cash in Bank—Ordinary.....	181.09	
Special.....	50.13	
Due from Children's Trust Fund Account.....	53.25	
		<hr/> 350.43
		<hr/> \$7,608.24

APPENDIX D.

CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE.

Report on Budget 1929-30.

Your treasurer and executive secretary beg to submit herewith a statement setting forth estimated expenditure and revenue for 1929-30, which has been prepared for the Advisory Finance Committee, and is herewith transmitted to the executive. Increases and reductions recommended herein equalize the budget almost to this year's totals, but your secretary urgently recommends an increase of \$2,000 in the office administration item to allow for extra stenographic and clerical help in the office, where everyone is greatly handicapped by its absence. Every member of the staff, including the executive secretary, is reduced on occasion to typing herself, while the time of two of the secretaries is seriously impaired by handling the daily increasing volume of routine inquiries for literature and information on all phases of our work. This item is essential, not only to the better organization of the Council's work, but to better utilization of present staff and resources.

Your secretary regrets having to report what in her judgment constitutes a less satisfactory condition than usual in the Council's finances, but which she fore-shadowed two years ago, and again last year. At that time she drew attention to two aspects of the situation which gave concern, namely, the continuous necessity of drawing from the reserve fund which had been accumulated before the appointment of full time officials, and the clauses in her memo of engagement with the Council wherein she pointed out that her interest lay primarily in the child welfare work of the Council and not in organization itself, and that she therefore urged that she be not held responsible for financing the Council, as well as for its technical services. She asked for the creation of an advisory finance committee, but upon your secretary was placed the responsibility of creating this group. The inevitable happened. Calls for technical services of great importance developed to such an extent in the last year that your secretary had to face turning down work of the first importance in the provinces, or performing these services and deferring financial organization. Upon consultation with officers of the sub-executive, the work was done and organization deferred. The result has been that the Council's reserve fund has been entirely exhausted and that there are not sufficient funds on hand to finance the organization to the beginning of the new fiscal year. The executive and the Finance Committee must raise at least \$9,000 in the next two months, or the Council face the immediate necessity of retrenchment in work and staff, or a loan of sufficient amount to carry on until such time as this amount can be raised.

Your Finance Committee has been constituted and your secretary believes that the Council is to be congratulated on a committee of such outstanding and representative citizens as have consented to act in this group. Plans were laid in September for a special appeal on behalf of the Council through this committee in the month of October. The Montreal and Toronto members were able to begin their work, with immediate encouraging results, but the disturbed economic situation evolving in the meantime cannot but directly affect the fullest returns and further energetic extension of this work. What may be possible in the next two to three months is uncertain. It can only be hoped that

sufficient funds can be raised to carry on for the next few months, if necessary putting through a bank loan until the Dominion Government grant is available, which is unfortunately generally in the late summer. Every member of the executive will be required to give of time and thought in assisting your secretary and the Finance Committee in suggesting ways and means of financing the present needs of the Council, if we are not to be faced with the necessity of immediate retrenchment in our work.

The financial statement on this year's operations is submitted as a separate report herewith.

(Sgd.) FRANCES B. TESSIER,
Hon. Treasurer.

(Sgd.) CHARLOTTE WHITTON,
Executive Secretary.

CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE

BUDGET 1929-1930.

Minimum Operating Costs.

GENERAL COUNCIL ACCOUNT.

Executive Salaries, providing for—

1 Executive Secretary.

3 Assistant Secretaries, in charge of—

(a) Office.

(b) Research Field Services.

(c) French Section Work.

4 workers, aggregate salary..... \$8,500.00

(NOTE: Miss Snowden's resignation as part time assistant secretary means a reduction of \$600 from last year's item, but an item of \$300 is included to provide for salary increases recommended by the executive; and an item of \$1,200 for the Secretary of the French Section, making a net increase of \$900 in this item. Miss Snowden is remaining in charge of Shernfold School work as honourary secretary, without remuneration, which greatly relieves our office.)

Office Salaries.

Present stenographic services..... \$900.00

NEW—Item requested for appointment of additional stenographic services, temporary work, and one clerk in charge of mailing publications, etc. These appointments are urgently required to handle the heavy duties of the office. Higher paid workers are tied up with clerical work, and heavy payments are being made monthly for stenographic help of a temporary nature.....

\$2,000.00

\$2,900.00

Rent.....	\$1,100.00
Travelling (Minimum only allowed in view of probability of reimbursement for some travelling).....	750.00
League of Nations Representation.....	500.00

Printing and Publications—

Special studies, posters, etc.....	\$2,000.00
Child Welfare News.....	600.00
Expenses incidental to publication and distribution	500.00
	<hr/>
	3,100.00
Field Studies.....	1,000.00
Research and Survey.....	1,000.00
Exhibits.....	500.00
Extension—Membership.....	500.00
	<hr/>

Office Administration—

Telegrams and Telephones.....	\$300.00
Stationery and Supplies.....	500.00
Postage.....	400.00
Express, Freight, Fees, Office Supplies, (equipment) Library.....	300.00
	<hr/>
	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$21,350.00

Against this amount revenue is assured, as follows:

Dominion Government Grant.....	\$10,000.00
	<hr/>
Amount required through special subscriptions through Finance Committee.....	\$11,350.00
Pledged for French Section.....	950.00
	<hr/>
Net.	\$10,400.00
	<hr/>

DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE REQUIRED BY SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION.

For General Account.....	\$11,350.00
For Shernfold Account.....	1,100.00
	<hr/>
	\$12,450.00
	<hr/>
Already raised in Ottawa area for Shernfold Account.....	\$1,100.00
Special Revenue for French Section.....	950.00
	<hr/>
	2,050.00
	<hr/>
For Committee.....	\$10,400.00
	<hr/>

APPORTIONED.

(No revenue is deducted from totals for membership revenue, which will doubtless come in from these areas also.)

ONTARIO:

Toronto area.....	\$2,500.00	
Hamilton area.....	750.00	
Ottawa area (in addition to above \$1,100 for Shernfold) ..	250.00	
Other centres.....	800.00	
		<hr/> \$4,300.00

QUEBEC:

Montreal area.....	\$3,000.00	
Quebec area (in addition to above \$950 for French Section)	250.00	
		<hr/> \$3,250.00

MANITOBA: 1,200.00

BRITISH COLUMBIA: 1,200.00

ALBERTA: (This amount is now pledged)..... 200.00

MARITIME PROVINCES: (This amount is fixed so low because of heavy expenditure there on survey work by local committee)..... 250.00

\$10,400.00

CHILD HEALTH SECTION ACCOUNT.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

Salary		
Travelling }	\$2,000.00	
Publication and Distribution Prenatal Letters.....	1,500.00	
Publication and Distribution Postnatal Letters.....	1,500.00	
Diet Folders, Special Folders, Posters, Conferences and Exhibits.....	1,000.00	
		<hr/> \$6,000.00

Revenue to be raised by Grant, Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association..... \$6,000.00

SHERNFOLD SCHOOL EXPERIMENT ACCOUNT.

(Operated by Shernfold School Board).

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES:

Food.....	\$4,000.00	
Heat and Light.....	700.00	
Laundry.....	700.00	
Equipment and Supplies.....	1,000.00	
Rental.....	1,200.00	
Incidentals.....	500.00	
		<hr/> \$8,100.00

REVENUE 1929-30:

Fees (on present registration).....	\$7,000.00	
To be raised by special subscriptions.....	1,100.00	
		<hr/> \$8,100.00

of

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE ESTIMATED 1929 1930.

			Total Expenditures	Revenue Assured
GENERAL COUNCIL ACCOUNT:				
Estimated Expenditure, as per attached itemized statement.....	.....		\$21,350.00	\$10,950.00
Revenue—Assured—Dominion Grant.....	\$10,000.00			
Pledged—French Section.....	950.00		10,950.00	
To be raised by special subscriptions for general work through Finance Committee.....		10,400.00		
CHILD HYGIENE SECTION:				
Estimated Expenditure, as attached.....	.....		6,000.00	6,000.00
Revenue—Assured—Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association.....	.....		6,000.00	
SHERNFOLD SCHOOL EXPERIMENT:				
Estimated Expenditure as attached.....	.....		8,100.00	
Revenue—Assured—Fees.....	7,000.00			
Donations actually paid in during Sept., Oct., 1929.....	1,100.00		8,100.00	8,100.00
Amount required from Advisory Finance Committee.....			\$35,450.00	\$25,050.00
				10,400.00
			\$35,450.00	\$35,450.00

APPENDIX E.

REPORT OF THE FRENCH SPEAKING SECTION.

Translation—Mme. P. E. Marchand, Chairman.

I wish to thank you for the confidence you have placed in me in appointing me Secretary to the French Speaking Section of your organization.

I realize the importance of my task as I understand the excellence and necessity of the work of the Council.

Although I foresee the difficulties of the inauguration of this work I promise you that I shall not be lacking in courage, and, relying on your support and on my own interest and devotion I trust that by this time next year I shall have a satisfactory report to submit.

I thought that, perhaps, a brief account of the employment of my time since I have been in office might be of interest to you.

Since July 18th, the date on which I entered upon my duties, I have spent my time in observation in different social agencies in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto, where I have seen for myself the great amount of good that can be done for childhood by well organized social services for this purpose.

Permit me to mention the system in the City of Toronto, and especially the public health nursing service, which, judging from my humble experience, I consider perfect. At Montreal, the Child Welfare Association under the direction of Miss Beith, does splendid work for the mothers and the babies. The "Women's Directory," under the direction of Miss Wisdom, the "Children's Bureau," under the direction of Mrs. Kensit, and the "Society for the Protection of Women and Children," under the direction of Mr. Corbett, care in a special way for special classes of children. What impressed me in these last organizations was the placing of orphans and abandoned children in private homes. I believe that the family is the most normal and natural place for the growing child, and it seems to me that similar organizations among us would be highly desirable for both the physical and intellectual welfare of our little French Canadian children.

In Ottawa I visited the hospital of the Reverend Sisters of Mercy. I am sure you all know the fine work accomplished by these good Religious. I was particularly edified by the care they take of children who are abandoned in their care. I also visited the Reverend Grey Nuns at St. Joseph's Orphanage where I was given a most hearty welcome. The directors of this orphanage certainly deserve congratulations for the perfect cleanliness and order which reigns in their institution. They also do their utmost to make the lives of their charges as pleasant as possible. Such an institution may well be the pride of all those who are interested in it. I also had the pleasure of being received by Dr. MacMurchy, Chief of the Child Welfare Division, by Miss Ahern, Superintendent of Nurses of the Metropolitan Life Insurance, and by Miss Smellie, Superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses. They all showed themselves very much interested in the work I represented and generously offered their co-operation in any way possible.

I also visited a few County Health Units in the Province of Quebec. Although theoretically acquainted with these organizations, I had never imagined the amount of work that they accomplish.

Thanks to the Health Units in some parishes, all the children are vaccinated against diphtheria (needless to say they are also vaccinated against small-pox). Contagious diseases are scrupulously reported, and as soon as the case is recorded, the Medical Officer visits and examines the patient, makes an "epidemic inquiry" of contacts, neighbours, schools, etc., and placards the house where the patient is. Besides the control of contagious diseases the Units operate clinics for babies and tuberculous patients, conferences for the mothers, educational pictures, health services in schools, industrial hygiene, analysis and control of water and milk from the point of view of bacteria. They also handle the inspection of the milk supply, and infringement of the regulations, and the visiting by nurses of the more distant families. They visit especially newly-born infants and tuberculous patients, giving the latter detailed instructions on the precautions necessary to prevent contagion. It would take too long to enumerate everything. Let it suffice to say that, thanks to the initiative of Dr. Lessard and to the boundless courage and devotion of the staffs of these Health Units, the results obtained in bettering health conditions in the last two years alone are more than satisfactory, and one can understand why Dr. Lessard wishes them to be established in all the Counties where it is possible to do so. During my stay in Quebec I was unable to get in touch with any social agency except the "Gouttes de Lait," where mothers go in large numbers with their babies, and I am proud to say that I saw there some fine little French Canadians who no doubt owe their healthy appearance to the good advice given to the mothers by the doctors of these clinics and by the nurses who regularly visit these babies and see that this advice is put into practice. I took advantage of these meetings to give talks and advice to the mothers on the health of their children.

I may also say that through the kindness of, and accompanied by Madame Tessier, I had the honour of being received by His Eminence Cardinal Rouleau of Quebec, who after hearing of the nature of my work and the end to be attained, heartily gave me his approbation and assured me of his influence with the parish priests of his diocese.

Permit me to take this occasion of acknowledging the courtesy and friendliness of all those who received me both in Ontario and Quebec, to give them my best thanks, and to tell you that the experience acquired in the different stages of my trip will be very useful to me in the work I shall have to do.

Child Hygiene.

I am pleased to submit the report of the Child Hygiene Work which has been done among the French Speaking Canadians in the different provinces of Canada during the year 1929-1930 which consists principally of the distribution of literature.

Pre-Natal Letters.

- 26,990 pre-natal letters were distributed in the following order:
 - 440 on individual request.
 - 500 to St. Jerome Health Unit.
 - 15,000 to Dr. Lessard for distribution in County Health Units.
 - 50 to Dr. Baudouin of the University of Montreal.
 - 10,000 to Dr. Boucher of the City of Montreal.

1,000 to the Provincial Health Department of the Province of New Brunswick.

Distribution to doctors in Alberta and Prince Edward Island.

10 French-Canadian doctors asked for 183 pre-natal letters in French.

English-speaking doctors asked for 139 pre-natal letters in French.

25 French-Canadian doctors wrote asking for cards preceding pre-natal letters.

151 diet folders in French were sent out.

15,150 cards preceding pre-natal letters were sent in the following provinces:—British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Quebec, and the City of Montreal.

Exhibits.

We were able this year to have an exhibit of French-Canadian health work at Montreal from the 4th to the 18th of June. The purpose of this exhibit was the federation of health service in the city of Montreal.

In October, 1928, Madame Landry was borrowed by the Council to assist in a survey of the French speaking institutions of New Brunswick and to observe conditions of child welfare in connection with child welfare work in this province.

"La Federation des Femmes Canadiennes Francaises" continues to assist the Canadian Council on Child Welfare in its work through the services of Madame P. E. Parent, who is engaged in visiting young delinquents and in giving advice to mothers as well as children. She is sorry to find that very often the parents are more guilty than the children.

It was also on the advice of "La Federation des Femmes Canadiennes Francaises" that the Reverend Grey Nuns of St. Joseph's Orphanage of Ottawa realized the danger of admitting the public to their institutions during the epidemic of infantile paralysis and consented to omit the annual "Fete de la livre" in spite of the loss of hundreds of pounds of provisions which it brought to the institution.

Last spring Madame Tessier, Madame Marchand and Miss Whitton had an interview with Hon. Senator Dandurand asking him to intercede with the Sun Life Insurance Company, of which he is a director, to obtain a special contribution for work of the French Section.

His request obtained a sum of \$500.00 a year for two years.

We owe our gratitude to Hon. Senator Dandurand for having consented to be our interpreter with the Sun Life Insurance Company and for having obtained this grant.

Our thanks also go to Mr. Maurice Morisset for his generosity in translating gratuitously various documents during the year.

We also wish to thank "Le Droit" for its unfailing support in our work.

Respectfully submitted.

M. A. PROULX,
Secretary to the French Speaking Section.

APPENDIX F.

REPORT OF THE CHILD HYGIENE SECTION.

Chairman: Dr. J. T. Phair, Director of Child Hygiene, Department of Health, Province of Ontario.

A detailed report on the work of this Section is appended. This has already been circulated. As therein indicated, this last year has recorded the most important development in this Section's work, since the Council's inauguration, in that the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association has agreed to support its activities from its funds, for a three year demonstration period. The preliminary report records the expansion which this has made possible in our work.

Annual Meeting of Section.

This report was submitted to the Child Hygiene Section at the annual meeting held in Ottawa on November the nineteenth, 1929. There were present, Dr. H. E. Young, Provincial Officer of Health for British Columbia, in the chair, in the unavoidable absence of the undersigned: Dr. M. R. Bow, Provincial Officer of Health for Alberta; Dr. C. J. Middleton, Provincial Officer of Health for Saskatchewan; Dr. T. A. Pincock, Deputy Minister of Health for Manitoba; Dr. A. Lessard, Director of the Provincial Health Bureau for Quebec; Dr. W. W. Warwick, Medical Officer for the District of Saint John, representing the New Brunswick Department of Health; Dr. P. A. Creelman, the new Provincial Officer of Health for Prince Edward Island; Dr. F. S. Burke, Headquarters staff, the Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health; Dr. Helen MacMurchy, chief of the Division of Child Welfare, Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health; Mr. C. S. MacDonald, representing the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, and the following additional representatives of the Child Hygiene Section of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare—Mme. Jules Tessier, Council Treasurer; Miss Elizabeth Smellie, Chief Superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses, for Canada; Miss Mary Thompson, Obstetrical Supervisor, Ottawa Civic Hospital; Mr. Bert Merson, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; Dr. J. Fenton Argue; Dr. A. Charlebois, Dr. A. Burton Wilkes, Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, all of Ottawa, and your secretary and assistant secretary.

On motion of Mr. C. S. MacDonald, and Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, the report as appended was approved.

Infant Mortality Charts.

On motion of Miss Whitton, seconded by Dr. Pincock, a suggestion submitted by Mr. A. G. Lawrence, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Winnipeg, was adopted, viz., that in all future charts dealing with infant mortality rates, the cities should be shown in three groups—those with over 1,000 live births a year, those with 500 to 999, and those under 500, and that actual totals of live births and infant deaths should be printed on the charts.

On motion of Dr. A. Lessard and Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, it was decided to issue a special series of these charts in French.

Health Verses.

The secretary presented the manuscript for a children's booklet of Health Verses, prepared by Miss Helen G. Campbell, Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture, which it had been proposed to issue through the financial support of the National Dairy Council. Miss Whitton reported that the Dairy Council had now suggested that their contribution should be on a fifty-fifty basis. Under these circumstances it was necessary to decide whether this council would proceed with the publication and also whether those present felt that this form of health propaganda justified this expenditure of Council funds. Strong approval was expressed for this type of publication and evidence submitted of the popularity and effectiveness of "The Curlytails." It was felt, however, that unless the Dairy Council were meeting the publication cost entirely, this Council would be rendering itself open to serious criticism in spending its funds solely on furthering the use of one form of food values. It was, therefore, decided, on motion of Dr. Bow, and Dr. Burke that an effort should be made to issue such a booklet of verses in both English and French, but that these should include some dealing with fruit and vegetable diet values as well and that costs should be borne proportionately by the Dairy Council, this Council, and, if it could be interested, by the Horticultural Council.

Exhibits.

On the suggestion of Dr. Young, it was unanimously agreed that this section should seek to obtain and submit Exhibit suggestions, that could be used at fall fairs, etc., to the provincial health authorities, and others interested, and when possible, should be prepared to sell the basic material for special work.

Films.

Arising out of the suggestion of Mrs. Harold Riley of Calgary, it was also unanimously decided that the Section should endeavour to have a Child Hygiene film made up at the Canadian Motion Picture Bureau, including "strips" of work in different parts of Canada, and that the Section should purchase copies for sale and loan.

Posters.

No other suggestions for posters were offered, other than those already submitted, but it was agreed that if the Council would maintain a bureau of information as to where good posters could be obtained that it would render a real service.

Diet Folders.

It was suggested that in any revision and reprinting of the diet folders, it would be helpful to have the advice of Miss Marjorie Bell, B.H.Sc., attached as dietitian to the Victorian Order of Nurses, and also that inquiry should be made as to whether the cost of the folders might not be reduced by having them printed with different distinctive plates, instead of in different colours.

Public Health Service in Canada.

The secretary reported the preparation of a pamphlet descriptive of official public health activities in Canada in the field of Child Hygiene, Maternal Welfare and School Health, for general distribution, especially in answer to inquiries. The manuscript would be submitted to all Dominion and provincial authorities before publication. This project was approved unanimously.

National Conference—Voluntary Agencies.

The secretary reported the proposed convening through the co-operation of the Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health, in Ottawa on November the twenty-eighth, of a round table conference of voluntary agencies, working nationally, in the public health field. The executive officer, and one other representative of each agency were requested to attend. It was left to the President to name the Council's second delegate.

Prenatal and Postnatal Letters.

The proposed postnatal letter service was discussed; no further suggestions were offered in reference to contents, or proposed distribution, but it was urged that they should be issued as soon as possible.

Discussion took place as to the wider distribution of the prenatal letters, and Dr. Lessard reported that in some of the Quebec health units, the time of one worker was taken in this service alone, so popular were the letters. In this province, the cards were now sent out, on receipt of all marriage registrations. It was suggested that an effort should be made to have the prenatal cards available at infant and pre-school clinics. Some of the insurance companies were supplying their agents with cards.

Health Texts.

Dr. Bow suggested that some standard text book on health and health teaching for the use of primary school pupils, and another for the use of teachers were urgently needed in the Canadian provinces, and that it seemed to him a logical responsibility of this Council to enlist the interest of provincial health and education departments in this need and to report back on the possibility of arranging, in collaboration with the provinces, the preparation of such a text. After lengthy discussion, it was unanimously decided to instruct the secretary so to act.

Attitude to Work.

At the close of the meeting, the secretary asked for the fullest and frankest discussion of the work of this section; its necessity, its value, whether co-operation was as full as could be desired, whether there was any overlapping, or "underlapping," and in short, wherein its service might be improved, by expansion, or contraction, or supervision. General satisfaction was expressed with the work, and manner in which it was being carried on, Mr. C. S. MacDonald voicing his appreciation of the section's activities, and concurrence therein being given by the meeting.

Your chairman can submit no stronger statement, in concluding his report on this, the most active section in your Council.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. T. PHAIR, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE CHILD HYGIENE SECTION 1928-1929.

(Prepared for presentation to the Child Hygiene Section, at its meeting at Ottawa, on Tuesday, November 19th, 1929).

The year has been one of unusual development for the section, due to the conclusion in April, 1929, of arrangements whereby the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association generously agreed to finance this section for three years from that date. This has naturally proved of inexpressible benefit in stimulating the work of this section.

Prior to the appointment of a secretary following this arrangement with the Association, the office carried on the work of this section with great difficulty, so heavy were its demands on the staff. Even now, the question of increasing applications for literature of all kinds, and inquiries in this field make the consideration of a clerical appointee in charge, under the office secretary, of all routine applications and dispatching of literature for this and the other sections, a question that can hardly be deferred longer.

Prior to the appointment of the full time secretary, the office undertook the completion of organization of the section which now consists of:

Chairman—

Dr. J. T. Phair, Director of Child Hygiene, Provincial Department of Health for Ontario.

Secretary—

Miss Dorothy R. Jones.

Members—(in addition to members of Administrative Sub-Committee).

Miss Esther Beith, Director of the Child Welfare Association, Montreal.

Miss Jean Browne, Director, Canadian Junior Red Cross.

Dr. Alan Brown, Physician-in-Chief, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

Dr. S. Boucher, Medical Health Officer, City of Montreal.

Dr. W. R. Bow, Deputy Minister of Health, Province of Alberta.

Dr. A. O. Cannon, Dept. of Health, Hamilton.

Dr. J. W. Crane, Western University, London, Ontario.

Dr. P. A. Creelman, Medical Health Officer, Prince Edward Island.

Miss H. Dykeman, Director Public Health Nursing, Province of New Brunswick.

Miss Bessie Harmer, School for Graduate Nurses, McGill University.

Miss Edith Hurley, Director Public Health Nursing, University of Montreal.

Dr. A. Lessard, Director, Provincial Board of Health, Province of Quebec.

Mr. A. G. Lawrence, Child Hygiene Division, City Health Department, Winnipeg.

Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Chief, Division of Child Welfare, Dept. of Pensions and National Health.

Dr. T. W. G. McKay, Medical Health Officer, Oshawa.

Dr. F. C. Middleton, Department of Public Health, Province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. C. S. MacDonald, Confederation Life Association, Toronto, Ont.

Dr. G. A. MacIntosh, Chief Medical Health Officer, Province of Nova Scotia.

Dr. T. A. Pincock, Deputy Minister of Public Health, Manitoba.

Mr. J. Parker, Imperial Life Insurance Co., Toronto.

Miss Elizabeth Russell, Supt., Public Health Nursing, Province of Manitoba.

Mrs. Harold Riley, President, Calgary Council on Child Welfare.

Miss Kathleen Russell, Director, Public Health Nursing Department, University of Toronto.

Mr. E. E. Reid, The London Life Insurance Co., London, Ont.
Mr. V. R. Smith, Confederation Life Ins. Co., Toronto.
Mr. Sommerville, Mutual Life Ins. Co., Waterloo.
Miss Mona Wilson, Red Cross Society of Prince Edward Island.
Dr. H. E. Young, Provincial Health Officer, Province of British Columbia.

A Sub-Committee has been appointed in Ottawa to confer with the Secretary, and to direct the activities of the Section. Its members are:

Dr. A. Fenton Argue, Ottawa.
Mr. N. L. Burnette, Assistant Secretary Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Ottawa.
Dr. A. Charlebois, Ottawa.
Dr. J. T. Phair, Director of Child Hygiene, Provincial Dept. of Health for Ontario.
Miss Elizabeth Smellie, Chief Supt. of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada.
Miss Mary Thompson, Obstetrical Supervisor, Ottawa Civic Hospital.
Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, Canadian Tuberculosis Association, Ottawa.
Dr. A. Burton Wilkes, Ottawa.

Child Hygiene Publications:

During the year, publications issued have included (in addition to the prenatal letter service):

1. Third printings of the Folder on Malnutrition.
2. Third printings of the Folder on Rickets.
3. "An Investment in Health"—a very attractive pamphlet, prepared by Miss Myrtle Hayward, MacDonald College, McGill University, on healthful lunches for rural schools. It has been a very expensive publication, and our only regret is our financial inability to give it free general distribution.
4. Reprints of every series of the diet folders.
5. Four black and white posters—the 1929 editions of the Infant Mortality Charts, and the popular chart "A Blot on the Map of Canada."
6. Two coloured posters, "The Porridge Party" and "The Sun Baby." Every effort is being made to obtain funds for the printing of other coloured posters, long in preparation, and for the booklet of Children's Health Verses. It is also hoped that a chart on Maternal Mortality may be issued soon.

From May 1st, 1929, the work has been in charge, under the direction of the executive secretary, of Miss Dorothy Jones, R.N., appointed in April, as full time secretary. Miss Jones is a native of Saint John, N.B., a graduate of the schools of that city, and a former member of the clerical staff of the Health Centre there. She trained at the Montreal Hospital, and was awarded the public health scholarship at McGill. She was unable to take this award and joined the staff of the Child Welfare Association of Montreal, of which Miss Esther Beith is Executive Director. From there, she came directly to the Council. A special report on the work of the Section, from the date of her appointment to the present, has been sent to the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, and may well form the concluding section of this report.

Memorandum re Work of Child Hygiene Section.

The request of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare for support for the work of its Child Hygiene Section was primarily for assistance

in the more intensive development of its educational activities, in reference to maternal and infant welfare. The emphasis of its work was to be placed upon the dissemination of knowledge looking towards the reduction of maternal mortality, and the closely related toll of deaths in the neo-natal period. The scheme as outlined called for placing a graduate nurse in charge of this work in the Council, and for educational propaganda, to be carried on by her, under direction of a responsible Committee, through newspapers, periodicals, exhibits, and educational addresses. These efforts were to be concentrated on the broader extension of the prenatal and postnatal letter service of the Council.

The Council was to add to its executive a representative of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, and to its Child Hygiene Section, the members of the Association's Health Committee.

This co-operative service was inaugurated on May 1st, 1929. Mr. C. S. MacDonald, of the Confederation Life Association, was added to the executive of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, and the Health Committee members to the Child Hygiene Committee. A small sub-committee from this group directs the work of the office, and Mr. N. L. Burnette has been added to this sub-executive committee, at the request of the Association. Dr. J. T. Phair, Director of Child Hygiene, of the Ontario Department of Health, is Chairman of the section. Since this full-time appointment the work has shown an increasing growth due to the stimulus, made possible by the support of the Association.

Distribution of Prenatal Letters.

Comparative statistics reveal the almost immediate reaction to the greater effort, which it has been possible to put into this section's work. The six months' period preceding, and the five months' period following the new services reveal a gratifying increase, in all provinces:

Letters distributed:

Oct. 1, 1928, to April 30, 1929.....	1,343
May 1, 1929, to Sept. 30, 1929.....	32,848

Of these 32,848, English letters totalled 6,733, and French 26,115. (These totals do not include the distribution of letters supplied by us to the provincial authorities and sent out by them in any province but Quebec. These run into the hundreds).

Cards re Prenatal Letters:

The Council had never been able to issue a card re the prenatal letter service. This was made possible this year, and though the cards have been available only in the last two months they have proved very popular, as their distribution would indicate:

British Columbia.....	now prints its own cards
Manitoba.....	1,000 cards
New Brunswick.....	2,000 "
Nova Scotia.....	500 "
Ontario.....	500 "
Saskatchewan.....	250 "
Quebec.....	13,200 "
Montreal City.....	2,500 "
	<hr/>
	19,950 "

English..... 5,400
 French.....15,150

Alberta and Prince Edward Island.....
Correspondence not yet completed

Distribution to Physicians:

In September the Dominion Department of Health enclosed a small folder with its monthly "Abstracts," drawing the attention of physicians to the Prenatal letters and the diet folder service, provided by the Council. The result has been a steady demand for samples, and for cards for the use of patients. Three and four letters a day are still reaching the office. To the present, 68 English-speaking physicians have applied for 624 letters in English and for 139 in French; 10 French physicians have asked for 183 letters in French. One doctor wanted 180 sets, and many 25 and 50 sets. Fifty English doctors wrote for cards and 25 French. Thirty-seven physicians requested 270 diet folders, while 121 French folders were sent out. Over 100 nurses in the field have requested literature, arising from the exhibits. Toronto, Ottawa, London and Renfrew exhibits led to 206 inquiries for literature to be sent out.

Exhibits:

Prior to this appointment, little or no exhibit work was possible. This year a full exhibit was prepared, a photo of which is attached to this report. A delineascope was purchased, and a supply of health films, which have proved most popular. Exhibits were shown at:

1. The Montreal Exhibit of French Health Agencies, June 4-18.
2. The International Nurses' Convention, Montreal, July 8-15.
3. The Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, August 19-23.
4. The Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 23-Sept 7.
5. The Western Ontario Fair, London, Sept. 9-14.
6. The Eastern Ontario Fair, Renfrew, Sept. 17-20.

Posters, charts and literature were set up in special space at the fall fairs at:

1. Woodstock, New Brunswick.
2. St. Stephen, New Brunswick.
3. Chatham, New Brunswick.
4. Fredericton, New Brunswick.
5. New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.
6. Windsor, Nova Scotia.

Exhibit material has been requested for the Winter Fair at Amherst, Nova Scotia.

The loan of the exhibit has been requested for the Pre Natal Clinic at the OTTAWA CIVIC HOSPITAL, and for the Campaign of the MONTREAL FINANCIAL FEDERATION.

Educational Work.

Miss Jones has just returned from a speaking tour of the Women's Institutes in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, visiting Brookbury, East Clifton, Sawyerville, Cookshire.

Her services have been requested for all the Institutes in Richmond County, Quebec, but it was felt that finances would not allow this.

Large district conventions of the Women's Institutes are being held in Eastern Ontario in November, and Miss Jones will take an exhibit to, and speak at these at:

Teeswater—several counties.
Kingston—several counties.
Belleville—several counties.
Ottawa—several counties.

Press Propaganda.

Forty-seven representative newspapers and periodicals are accepting our news and health items; 42 publications want material especially for their women readers; 23 want material that may be used editorially; several want illustrated articles, and some 30 want material supplied that can be used for "fillers." Eight news items, or press articles, have been sent out to date.

An interesting development has been the co-operative arrangements made with one rural magazine which has a regular health column. It has requested us to keep them supplied with supplies of prenatal letters to send out to all inquiries.

Two very appreciative reports of the Child Hygiene Section's development were carried recently, one in *The Canadian Child*, and the other was in the report to the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada, of the year's developments in Child Welfare.

Post Natal Letter Service.

The post natal letter service will likely be established by Christmas. Requests for these letters to date indicate the degree to which this service will meet a real need, on the part of provincial authorities, and private health agencies. The proposed folder cover for these letters is submitted for approval at the annual meeting.

Finances.

By rigid economy in the office and by charging cost price for the diet folders, which it was planned should be distributed free, the cost of operation for the six months from May to October inclusive has been kept lower than the original estimate. It is hoped that operations may be carried on for the rest of the year to April 30th, 1930, at approximately \$350 to \$400 per month. The delineascope and heavy exhibit costs were naturally incurred in the first part of the year. Heavy supplies of prenatal letters (10,000 in English and 30,000 in French) were printed but these will likely last for the year. There was an English supply on hand. Enough prenatal cards were printed for this year (25,000 in each language). Other literature is available in sufficient quantities to provide for the demands likely to be made. Outside of salary, travelling, and the postage, etc., on the prenatal letters, the only item likely to be incurred will be the printing of the post natal letters.

APPENDIX G.

REPORT OF THE SECTION ON THE CHILD IN EMPLOYMENT.

Mr. Tom Moore, Chairman.

Due to the absence of the chairman, Mr. Tom Moore, in Japan, no annual report can be given for this section.

During the year, intensive work was carried on in every province and among representative national groups, to obtain Canada's adherence to the international child labour conventions. This same campaign will continue, vigorously, until these ratifications are obtained.

Considerable assistance was given in obtaining material for a special committee of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, that is engaged in a study of the employment of children of school-leaving age and non-school attendance among Protestant children in the city of Montreal.

Due to the very heavy pressure of work already undertaken in the office, it was impossible to do anything along the lines of the work projected for this section, last year. Your secretary therefore recommends that these be sent forward again for attention this year, namely;

- (a) A study as to whether there is need of the numerous exemptions for seasonal industries such as canning, etc.
- (b) An endeavour to include boys in the minimum wage provisions, so as to overcome the present abuses of substituting low paid male labour for female workers.
- (c) The immigration placements of juvenile workers, especially in commercial occupations, e.g., banks, etc.
- (d) The abolition of commercial home work, (clothing, etc.) as this affects child labour.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sdg.) R. PLANT FOR CHAIRMAN

APPENDIX H.

REPORT OF THE SECTION ON CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION.

Robert E. Mills, Toronto, Chairman.

This section in the past year has become the greatest spending section, but also the best revenue producer. There would seem to be little doubt, that in this division the Council is making a practical contribution to Child protection work across Canada, to an extent that can hardly be minimized.

1. FIELD WORK.

Manitoba Child Welfare Inquiry.

The Manitoba Child Welfare Inquiry with which your executive secretary was entrusted as Royal Commissioner, was in progress when the Council held its last annual meeting. The Report was filed in a

detailed document of over 900 pages, of which a short summary of fifty pages was prepared, and issued for general distribution. This summary also contained a short record of any action that had followed the Report to date of publication. The report was well received by the government, and all parties in the Legislature, as well as by the general public. In an official communication to your secretary the Minister of Health and Public Welfare stated:

"The attitude of the Legislative Committee generally, was quite favourable not only to your Report, but to what the government had done to carry it into effect."

At the request of the Manitoba authorities, your secretary has visited that province in an advisory capacity, three times since the filing of her complete report in December, 1928. Each time conferences have been held with various groups, at the arrangement of the Minister. The Legislature referred the Report to a special committee of its own members, on whose advice several amendments recommended in the Report will likely be brought down, at the next session.

The Manitoba Government, of course, met all Commission expenses, and voted the Council, an honorarium of \$1,500.00, at the close of the work. In justice to them, your chairman wishes to record here that the secretary and assistant secretary drew no honorarium, from this Council or the government of Manitoba in respect to this work. They merely continued on their usual salaries while this work was done.

New Brunswick Survey.

The New Brunswick Survey Report was filed in April, 1929, and a short summary was also issued. Here, too, the major portion of the expenses was carried by a local committee. The Report has proven generally acceptable and constructive developments had taken place even prior to its filing. The secretary's report has already mentioned the closing conferences. The Saint John Family Welfare Bureau and Social Service Exchange were founded in April and Miss King was lent to the local Board for an initial experimental period. At the end of this period, Miss Clarice Smith was engaged as permanent secretary on your secretary's recommendation. Under her the new agencies have had a most encouraging development, marked only in the last few weeks by two important steps,—first the establishment of a Day Nursery, financed by the Daughters of the Empire, supervised as to health by the Health Centre, and as to admissions, care, etc., by the Family Welfare Bureau; secondly, the amalgamation of the old Associated Charities of Saint John in the new Bureau, and the transfer of its secretary to take charge of the Exchange.

In October, the Children's Aid Society of Saint John was re-organized, and Miss Margaret Anstey, of the Infant's Home staff, Toronto, was appointed agent, on the recommendation of the Council. Miss Anstey has already taken hold, in an energetic way, and reports reaching the office, indicate that this development is proceeding well.

The Central Welfare Council of Saint John has been re-organized, in accordance with the Survey's suggestions, and each of its four

divisions of Health, Family Welfare and Rehabilitation Services, Child Welfare, and Recreation, is operating effectively in bringing about better co-ordination of the social work of the municipality of the city and county of Saint John. The Health Centre Association has placed a motion on its books to transfer the Health Centre to the Council when its organization is complete, and already offices have been provided there for the Family Welfare Bureau, the Children's Aid, and the Social Service Exchange. The scheme, when complete, will give Saint John one of the most inclusive welfare centres in Canada.

The strong provincial Committee which sponsored the Survey is also in charge of the proposed legislative amendments recommended for the province, and negotiations with the provincial government, looking towards the creation of a public division of child protection. The committee members report high hopes that constructive action will follow on their efforts.

Prince Edward Island.

Progress is being made but slowly with the report on child welfare work and legislation in "The Island." Your executive and assistant secretaries have completed the preparation of much of the report, but it is not deemed advisable to present the report until an educational campaign can be carried on, at the same time. This work will be completed as soon as it is possible to arrange some time in this area.

British Columbia.

Your office has maintained a close contact with all developments arising out of the British Columbia survey. The work of Miss Laura Holland as director of the Children's Aid Society of Vancouver, and of Miss Mary MacPhedran, as Director of the Central Welfare Bureau, have proven just as effective as we all hoped. Both workers have taken out additional workers from the East, in the last two months. The old Children's Aid Home has been torn down, most of its 180 inmates being replaced in their own homes or in private homes, and the Shelter population reduced to an average of roughly forty. The property has been sold to the city who will convert the ground into a playground, and the Baby Cottage into a Detention Home for the Juvenile Court. The new "Shelter" will be a model Receiving Home and Clinic centre, near the hospital and school. The Council office obtained a set of plans for the new building for the Vancouver Society.

The Alexandra Orphanage in Vancouver has added a paid field worker to its staff.

In May your secretary conferred, on request, with officers of the Vancouver Society in reference to various problems there, and also with the provincial authorities. Certain proposals for better co-ordination of the children's work were laid before the provincial secretary. The fullest co-operation was given to Mr. J. H. T. Falk in his survey on the advisability of a council organization and financial federation for Greater Vancouver. The fact that your secretary's visit and his were made at the same time enabled each to assist the other's work in gratifying degree.

Alberta.

The Calgary Council on Child Welfare has petitioned the government of Alberta, for a child welfare survey of the province with a special plan for the city of Calgary. Through the co-operation of Mr. Falk, representative citizens in Edmonton have also been interested in a survey of that city's community agencies, which would be related to the provincial work, if it is done. As Mrs. Riley, the energetic president of the Calgary Council, is one of the prime movers in this project, there would seem to be little doubt, that it will materialize.

Ottawa.

Your secretary acted as the advisory member, in respect to Children's Agencies, of the Survey Committee, created by Mr. J. H. T. Falk, for the Council of Social Agencies survey in the Capital city. Miss King was engaged by the Committee as field worker. The Report was filed in November, and there is every indication that Council personnel has been able to make some contribution to the more adequate treatment of Ottawa's problems of child care.

Hamilton.

As the annual meeting is held, arrangements are being concluded to provide certain services requested by the Hamilton Children's Aid Society.

II. OFFICE SERVICES.

Your office has continued to advise on an increasing volume of inquiries of various types, from plans for an institution, or the best type of covering for orphanage tables, to the actual obtaining of children for adoption for parents in different parts of Canada, and actually referring cases of neglect, etc., to proper authorities. The increasing demand for all types of child protection literature is beyond our immediate resources of preparation or printing.

One special line of inquiry, on which we are working indicates the unusual ramifications, which relate problems in social work to problems that at first glance seem unrelated. The Canadian Life Underwriters' Association has approached the Council for information and assistance in reference to the legislation governing the inheritance rights of adopted children under the provincial adoption laws. An effort will be made to obtain a uniform clause on this point, in all the adoption acts. A draft clause is now being prepared.

Exhibits.

One exhibit of the Council (in co-operation with the Toronto Child Welfare Council) at the Canadian National Exhibition was given over entirely to the principles of child care and protection, and home care for every child. Too much educational work cannot be done in this field and such exhibit material should be widely distributed.

Publications.

This section has issued three special publications during the year, the analysis of Canadian legislation dealing with children of unmarried parents, the Mothers' Allowances Acts summary, and health records for use in children's institutions. These latter were prepared by a Committee of the Toronto Child Welfare Council, were tried out extensively by agencies in that city, and were then issued by this Council, and have been given an encouraging reception elsewhere in Canada.

A comparative chart of the Mothers' Allowances Laws of the Canadian provinces was reprinted from the Manitoba Child Welfare Survey.

Slow progress has been made on the study of maintenance costs in the care of neglected, dependent, and delinquent children in the Canadian provinces. This is a valuable study that has been in hand for two years but requires exhaustive work to be of any real value.

Little further progress has been made on the preparation of the manual on the need and use of record forms, beyond the collection of a set of completed specimen forms.

One publication urgently needed is a small folder, written for general use, setting forth briefly, the fundamental principles of child care and protection and the essential reasons and safeguards for assuring good home life for every child. This leaflet should contain some special references to the principles and value of boarding home care for children, cared for, outside their own homes. This should be one of the first responsibilities of the section in the new Council year.

Miss King has been engaged on a comparative analysis of the Children's Protection Acts of the various provinces. This work will require considerable time, yet, but when completed, should be of great value to all workers in this field.

Other Work Projected,

In addition to the above suggestions, your section submits the following items for consideration;

1. The Council has been asked by various Children's institutions, for assistance in providing them with a model dietary for use for groups of various ages. We have supplied our different inquirers with our diet folders, but what seems to be required is menus and diet lists, that can be easily adapted over a considerable period of time, recipes for utilizing foods of proper health values, etc. It is thought that the publication of such a short folder would be of great help to those scores of institutions in Canada, which do not employ trained dietitians, or have no other arrangements for such services.

2. That the co-operation arranged with officers of the Royal Architectural Institute should be carried further by constituting a committee on institutional plans consisting of the following members from this Council,—the chairman of this section, and the delinquency section, and two nominees of the Toronto Child Welfare Council (since the Committee will meet in Toronto); that this Committee be asked to prepare a set of model cottage unit plans, and that public attention be drawn to the fact that it will be glad to advise on plans, submitted by any agency in the Dominion.

3. That, if found practical, the proposal of the secretary for a short summer course for institutional workers be developed.

4. That immediate conference be sought with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in reference to the inclusion of a statistical form for the compilation of the numbers, ages, etc., of children in care of social agencies, and institutions in Canada, in the 1931 census.

5. That, if possible, the French speaking secretary be placed, later in the year, on a study of child care and protection work, legislation, etc., of the province of Quebec.

6. The completion and publication of the study of 1,100 cases of unmarried parenthood in the care of the Women's Directory of Montreal. This data has now been completed and filed with the Council but the pressure of field work has prevented its further analysis and preparation for the press.

7. The issuance to the press, of news and feature articles, in the form of indirect propaganda, setting forth the principles and standards of child care and protection, for which the Council stands.

8. Continued intensive educational and field work services, looking to the improvement of the technique and standards of child care and protection throughout Canada.

III. PUBLIC WELFARE COMMISSION IN ONTARIO.

In conclusion your chairman draws attention to the invitation of the chairman of the Ross Commission of Inquiry into Public Welfare matters for Ontario, that representatives from this Council will be welcomed and that arrangements will be made for a Committee from this Council to meet with the members of that Commission on Child Welfare problems. As the terms of reference of the Commission include comprehensive clauses of child protection and as any developments in this province cannot but have an indirect effect on work and standards in other parts of Canada, your chairman recommends that authority be given to your president, secretary, chairman, and honorary solicitor, Mr. W. L. Scott, to arrange for representations on its behalf, before this Commission.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) Robert E. Mills Chairman.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF THE DELINQUENCY SECTION, 1928-1929.

of the

CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE

H. Atkinson, Chairman.

Your Delinquency Section, which is but one year old, is pleased to report the most active and effective year's work which the Council has yet recorded, in this field.

Revision—Juvenile Delinquents Act, Canada.

Last year, the annual meeting adjourned just as the conference on the Juvenile Delinquents Act, and on Problems in Delinquency, invited by the Minister of Justice to meet in Ottawa was convening. Your

executive secretary and Mr. Frank Sharpe, Chairman of the Council's special committee on the study of juveniles in penitentiaries, acted as joint secretaries of the Conference. A large amount of work arose out of the Conference, and this was handled almost entirely through the Council office. The amendments agreed upon were put into shape by Mr. W. L. Scott, K.C., whose unremitting and exhaustive labour on this bill rendered all Canadian social work inexpressibly his debtor. The proposed bill was then sent out in draft form by the office, and two other mimeographed reports containing memoranda in relation to the amendments were also sent to all members of the Conference. Mr. Scott handled all technical questions with the Department of Justice. The Council office arranged, in advance of the introduction of the measure in the House of Commons, that its terms, and our reasons for urging them were well understood by the members who would be most interested. Copies of the bill, as introduced, were sent out, at once. When the bill was before the Commons, an unusual tribute was paid to those endorsing it, by the Minister of Justice. Questioned as to whether a certain clause satisfied him, from a strictly legal point of view, the Minister replied that it had not, but that he was satisfied that those engaged in social work knew what they required in their work. When the retort came, as to whether he would accept such judgment rather than his own, the Minister replied "Maybe I would". It was in such a spirit that the measure went through both Commons and Senate. Unfortunately, there was some controversy among our own members over the proposed forms, and though presented to the Department of Justice they were not introduced with the bill. Copies of the new Act were obtained by the Council and distributed to members of the Delinquency Section. As already reported, a new edition of our pamphlet on "The Juvenile Court in Law and in Action" has been prepared, and is ready for press.

Study of Juveniles in Penitentiaries.

The other major work of the Section has been the study of juveniles in penitentiaries in Canada. This has been pushed forward energetically, under the capable leadership of Mr. Frank Sharpe, of Toronto, and the generous financial support of Mr. C. L. Burton, who has met personally the entire cost of the survey to date. Associated with Mr. Sharpe on the Committee have been Judge Hosking, Deputy Judge in charge of the Family Relations Court, Toronto, Judge Hamilton of the Winnipeg Juvenile Court, Mr. C. F. B. Tippet of the Toronto Board of Trade, Dr. Blatz, of the Department of Psychology, University of Toronto, and your Chairman. Many other social workers have been actively associated with the study. The whole project has been made possible entirely by the fine understanding and sympathetic support given to the work by the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and General W. St. P. Hughes, Superintendent of Penitentiaries. Through their co-operation, the study has been most unique, in that each case was finally checked by personal visits to the boys concerned, in the penitentiaries. The interim report is ready for presentation at the annual meeting, and its conclusions indicate the necessity of change along many lines. Your sub-committee, however, now desires to carry the study to even more conclusive findings, by including a broader group, in the

light of the knowledge which it has now acquired. Your office has arranged for such an extension, should this meeting approve this recommendation.

Field Work—Boys' Industrial Schools.

Your section has been able to render more assistance in field work in this division, this year, than hitherto. Arising out of the New Brunswick Child Welfare Survey, the Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of that province, and the Board of Governors of the Industrial School, requested the Council to provide for a thorough inquiry into the work and equipment of that institution. Your office was able to arrange with the Manitoba government for the release of your chairman for a month, to do this work. Manitoba generously released him, and New Brunswick met all other costs. The report on this agency will be presented shortly, to the New Brunswick authorities.

Advantage was taken of your chairman's presence in New Brunswick to render his services available in Nova Scotia, in an advisory capacity, to the work of their boys' schools. The Nova Scotia government met the cost of this service.

Your chairman took advantage of this work to visit all similar schools in Eastern Canada, and some in the Eastern United States. On the basis of his observations, it is hoped that it may be possible to issue a special Council report on Principles and Standards of Admission for Reformatory Institutions.

Field Work—Girls' Industrial Schools.

In June, the Province of British Columbia appointed a new superintendent for their Girls' Industrial School. By arrangement with the Attorney-General of the province, your office planned an observation itinerary of six weeks' duration for Mrs. Westman. The program was worked out in this office, and submitted in reference to the United States schools to the Delinquency section of the Russell Sage Foundation, who pronounced it excellent. Arrangements were made with Schools in Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Maine, and Massachusetts for visits from Mrs. Westman. Arrangements were also made, of course, to visit the Eastern Canadian schools and to spend some time in two of them. This was an extensive piece of work, which should place Mrs. Westman in a position of unusual advantage to carry on her work.

At the request of the Minister of Health and Public Welfare and the Attorney General of Manitoba, your executive secretary visited the proposed site and presented a special report on suggestions being made in that province for the better handling of the whole problem of the delinquent girl. These suggestions followed after the filing of her report, as Royal Commissioner on Child Welfare problems there.

Your chairman regrets that due to pressure of other work, your secretary was not able to render the services requested, in this field, in yet another province.

Juvenile Court Record Forms.

Mention has been made above of the fact that the Juvenile Court record forms, prepared for incorporation in the Juvenile Delinquents Act were not so used. The proposal has been made that the Council

should take the responsibility of printing a set of model forms based on these, which might be printed in quantities for their own use, by the larger courts, and used as they are issued by the smaller courts. This suggestion is offered for your action.

Last year, in her own report, your executive secretary projected the idea of supplying this section with its own full time secretary, as assistant in charge of delinquency problems. The rapid development of juvenile courts, and related services, across Canada, makes the necessity of some central heading-up bureau essential. Here, information should be available and leadership given on problems in juvenile court organization, standards and administration, on probation and parole, and on problems in the care of delinquent boys, girls, and adolescents. This central service should also provide, whenever necessary, for full and confidential interchange of opinion especially through conference of the juvenile court judges, of the Dominion, or on the other hand, of the heads of Industrial Schools, or of probation staffs, etc. Your chairman and secretary believe, that this service could be most effectively and easily established, for the next few years at least, within the Council, by providing this section with a full-time secretary. It could be financed, modestly, by seeking a small grant from each of the provinces, to equalize in the aggregate, an amount to be raised from private funds. Your chairman and secretary are confident that the proposal is practical, and that in view of their appreciation of the need of the services projected, that most of the provinces would support the proposal.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) H Atkinson, Chairman.

APPENDIX J.

THE SECTION ON RECREATION.

Capt. Wm. Bowie, Montreal, Chairman.

The offer of the Education and Recreation Division of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies to prepare and distribute a Recreation Booklet giving details of methods of conducting recreational and social games was gladly accepted by the Section.

The response from those interested was gratifying. Eighty requests were received from different districts, mostly rural, throughout the country.

The booklet was sold for \$0.25 and covered the cost of mimeographing and postage.

The booklet contained valuable information for the conducting of Recreation Training Courses and assisted in stimulating interest in the organization of wholesome play.

"The Selected List of Motion Pictures, 1929."

Due to unusual pressure in the office, it has not been possible to issue this list yet this year. A 1929-30 list will be issued covering the best pictures of this year, and with the latest lists available for 1930."

Negotiations were opened up between the Council and the Playground and Recreation Association of America in order to clear a way for the providing of Recreation Field Service for Canada.

An endeavour on the part of the Playground and Recreation Association of America to extend its Field Service to Canadian cities is being held in abeyance until present plans for such a service through a Canadian organization should mature.

Correspondence is being carried on between the Recreation Section of the Council and Recreation executives in a number of Canadian cities for the consideration of the provision of Recreation Field Service under the auspices of the Council until the time when it will be possible to create a separate National Recreation Association.

There is a great need throughout the country, and especially in the rural districts for technical and general information on the administration and organization of a well balanced supervised play programme and it is only as we make provision on a national basis for the distribution of literature and technical field service that we will make appreciable progress.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. BOWIE, Chairman.

APPENDIX K.

REPORT OF THE SECTION ON EDUCATION.

Mrs. W. T. B. Mitchell, Montreal, Chairman.

Your chairman, in submitting this report begs leave to make reference to the tremendous educational value of the field and survey services of the Council, though fully conscious of the fact that these activities do not fall properly within this section. Nothing that we have done can have more lasting, or far-reaching effect.

The excellent pamphlet "An Investment in Health" dealing with the lunch problem in rural schools, and containing such excellent diets and menus, belongs, your chairman admits, to the Health Section's report and activities, but since it is to be "shot" through the schools, as it were, surely the Education Section can claim a stepmother's relation thereto.

The Study of the Bright Child in the Canadian School.

Mr. Maclean's (Chief of the Division of Education, of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics) interesting study on this subject has been revised and is ready for early publication.

Our own most important completed work has been the preparation and publication of the booklet "Play and Play Materials for the Pre-School Child," which has been received, most kindly, across Canada. We look forward to a constantly increasing use of it.

Our book list for children, issued in collaboration with the Parent Education Division of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene has also seemed to prove most acceptable in meeting a real need.

An undertaking of exceedingly heavy nature has just been concluded for issuance by the Child Hygiene Section, through the funds generously provided, therefor, by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association. This is the postnatal letters series. Months of preparation, correspondence with all the provinces and leading authorities, revision, and "re-

revision" have been involved, but we feel that we have produced a series of letters that we need not be ashamed to offer to the Canadian public. Prices have been obtained, and the letters will be issued within the next few weeks.

Work immediately facing us, involves the preparation of an entirely different series of letters, containing similar information, in simpler and more adaptable form for translation and use in rural Quebec.

Recommendations.

Your chairman submits that in this field of child training and guidance, the Council can meet a very real and conscious need, on the part of hundreds of thousands of Canadian mothers, by making accessible in popular form, knowledge revealed in the research studies and like technical work, of the specialists in this field. This service, she feels, meets the expressed needs of that great group of the population, who in the average home across the Dominion, form the backbone of our normal community life. With this thought in mind your chairman recommends the following work to your section for 1929-1930:

1. Publication and distribution of pamphlets or leaflets on Behaviour Problems of Children,—Fears, disobedience, enuresis, food habits, etc.
2. Publication and distribution of pamphlets or leaflets on "How Children Learn", or "How Children Build Habits."
3. Compilation and publication of book lists for
 - a. pre-school children.
 - b. school child (6 to 12).
 - c. adolescent.
4. Publication and distribution of short pamphlets on "The Problem of the Child's Adjustment to School."
5. Preparation of outline for reading discussion course covering the needs and characteristics of the child during the developmental period and suitable for groups (such as the Women's Institutes) studying without trained leadership.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) HARRIET MITCHELL,
Chairman.

APPENDIX L.

THE SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD.

Dr. D. N. MacLachlan, Toronto, Chairman.

Education may be regarded as solving the problems of life. The problem is ever being solved, but the process is never complete because while the solution is proceeding the conditions of life are constantly changing.

Modern education aims at fostering personality rather than imparting information. The teacher to-day stresses habits, attitudes and appreciations and does not think of LEARNING as REMEMBERING what has been told.

If one might venture a criticism of present Primary Educational Methods, it might be pointed out that they seem to lack vitality and unity. It is quite true the child hears many things said, but unfortunately they are not clearly related to one another and very often are without relation to the facts and experiences of life. The child when he first enters the school room passes into strange surroundings of books, tables and new forms of discipline. From this new setting familiar people and home experiences are absent. Knowledge is imparted to the child in disconnected portions. In one period he deals with numbers; in the next with new grammar; while literature claims him for the third, and the child may well wonder what these abominable obscurities have to do with each other, and more particularly what they have to do with himself, his chum and his mother. There seems to be need for so combining the unrelated exercises that the pupil may find in them a meaning, purpose, plan; all of them being important and connected with the living larger world of which the child is becoming more and more conscious.

How can this synthesis be achieved? Some have suggested that Geography might be made the basis of primary instruction. We all belong to this planet; we are nourished on its fruits and animals. But the child knows nothing of the planet—He knows that he is here. The study of Geography therefore would make the child at home with common realities and he would soon discover that he is dealing with concrete things and not merely with meaningless methods, hard words and unintelligible definitions. The pupil would pass from the known to the unknown, from the familiar to the new and remote. Beginning with the streets of the town in which the child lives, the roads leading out of town, the railway and the river, the conception growing clearer of what they are for, how they came to be, where they lead, and what places they pass through. Gradually the image of the country would rise before the young mind, the connection of this land with other lands would become ever more apparent until the whole world was shown in its relations.

By a similar unified method, moral and spiritual truths may be organized in the mind of the growing youth. Belief in democracy demands of each one conscious work in ever widening relations for the good of those about us. Children are not being prepared either to live after a while or to live now. If they live well now, they will also live well later on. In other words, Education is not a preparation for life, it is living.

Parents and teachers who have honestly but vainly striven to instil moral and spiritual ideals into the minds of their children in the hope that they may take their places as worthy citizens, soon or late discover that it is in the intimate contact of life with life that human personality is developed and moulded. Therefore the responsibility resting on the parent and teacher is so vast as to be terrifying. The thought of it adds terrific content to that profound expression from the greatest of all teachers: "Every idle word." Worth is imparted by infection rather than by instruction. Hence to help a child to discover a reality related to all the daily activities of heart, mind, and will is an achievement the value of which for the building of character is beyond measurement. Character does not come from imitation alone. Some knowledge is needed. More important than either, there is required on the part of the child a desire to be the right kind of a person. If the child is not so

disposed, we may conclude that other and stronger desires are operating successfully in his mind. It follows then, that to foster strong spiritual and moral life in the child, habits and practices count for more than feeling and general knowledge: but habits are easily formed and some of them may be bad habits which must be broken. Hence a powerful and abiding incentive seems to be required if right habits are to persist.

The health of a child is an important factor in the formation of good character. Under nourishment and over strained nerves are not conducive to reasonable conduct. There is no such thing as a specific training in character apart from the rest of the child's development. As Dr. Soares points out: "We do not teach Geography at nine, Arithmetic at ten, and Moral Purposes at eleven." Generally it may be affirmed: (1) That any experience which arouses disgust for undesirable forms of behaviour and quickens the love of the beautiful will help a child to adopt the better course; (2) Any knowledge which increases the child's understanding of human life, helps in the same direction; and (3) Any persistent, resolute, efficient carrying out of sensible purposes provides training in the self-direction of the child towards the good.

Experience has shown that there are certain desires conspicuous in the minds of the young which may be used in the development of his moral life. Professor Henry Neumann has grouped these desires under the following heads:

1. **DESIRE FOR STRENGTH:** The cigarette habit among children may some times be corrected if they can believe in the injurious effect of tobacco upon the growing strength of the youth;

2. **DESIRE TO EARN A LIVING:** Calling this into play, habits of self respect and self reliance may successfully be promoted;

3. **HERO WORSHIP:** This provides a means of enlisting on behalf of a disciplined life;

4. **DESIRE FOR FELLOWSHIP:** May lead to the appreciation of the necessary conditions of fellowship: e.g., Honesty, sincerity, etc.;

5. **DESIRE FOR DISTINCTION:** Will be readily suggested in the discipline and self denial required in the athlete who takes the front line; in the man who makes good, and in the student who becomes a scholar;

6. **DESIRE FOR LEADERSHIP:** Under the wise teacher, leading positions in athletics and Club Organizations will be widely distributed among the various members of the Class. In this way the timid gain self-confidence and develop reliance;

7. **THE WILL TO POWER:** Sport consists largely in setting up artificial obstacles in order to get the better of them. This opens the door through which many desirable habits and emotional attitudes may gain strength;

8. **DESIRE FOR JUSTICE:** Fair play appeals to rational minds and can be made part of the life of a home or the spirit of a school when the child is frequently invited to form a judgment on his own acts or on those of others in the home and school;

9. **BENEVOLENT IMPULSES:** Such as mercy, kindness, sympathy. These are fostered best as they are embodied in action, called for by situations in Class, home and play ground;

10. **SEX IMPULSES:** When rightly interpreted these may inspire the chivalrous and the modest in the young;

11. **RELIGIOUS IMPULSES:** Roughly speaking Science is man's method of adaptation to a world of objects, and Religion is his mode of adaptation to a world of values. As long as a man's thoughts outrun his senses, he will be religious. There is a difference, however, between **RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION** and **RELIGIOUS TRAINING**. Religious instruction involves the communication of religious ideas in more or less systematic form. Religious Education involves the awakening of the religious emotions and the stimulation of conduct appropriate to these emotions. This education is best promoted by associating with religious persons. We need not so much teachers of religion as religious teachers.

The duty of a parent or teacher is not to impart information about moral and spiritual standards but to help the child discover and experience the satisfaction which comes from conforming to them. Such a method does not involve boredom, drudgery or sub-conscious revolt. It enables the child to grow up not only qualified to discharge a particular function but to become as perfect an individual and as worthy a member of society as his nature and talents permit. It is more important therefore what sort of person the child is becoming than what information he is given.

Careful observation of child life in its development has revealed certain well defined stages:

1. Up to eight years children are more powerfully influenced by suggestion and atmosphere than by formal teaching. Foundations of character are laid in that period which are difficult if not impossible to shake in after years.

2. At nine years children seem to be passing into another phase of life, suggestion giving place to more direct teaching in response to the child's curiosity and growing independence. Story telling becomes less valuable because the imagination is no longer trammelled by criticism or untested by experience. The child has moved on; is becoming practical and critical; striving to relate his ideas to the real world and endeavoring to discover how things work and what they mean. Under these circumstances, moral and spiritual truths should be linked up with daily doings appropriate to the age and development of the child. Again this is the period of questioning and a child's questions must be honestly answered. To shirk the issue or to evade it, is to provoke distrust or to foster disillusionment. Children will be satisfied if the answer is sincere, even if they cannot fully understand it; but they know when they are being "put off."

3. The period from twelve to fifteen is marked by intensified physical changes in the boy and the girl. He has begun to put away childish things, self consciousness arises, independence is stronger and a new world is constantly opening before him. He becomes aware of limitations and weaknesses, while he is puzzled by life's mystery in a new form. Parents and teachers at this time should be quick to recognize that their children are passing through a period of great difficulty, that they are sensitive and easily wounded by ridicule and that they resent both neglect and obtrusiveness. Sympathetic reliant understanding is as necessary as it is difficult.

In Canada for the training of the young in moral and spiritual ideals there is need for group gatherings where parents will take the time honestly to face and understand the problems involved in the moral and spiritual growth of their children, to understand the new technique of present day education and to undertake seriously the work of awakening in their children those intuitions and appreciations which are the foundations of personal worth and national integrity.

APPENDIX M.

SPECIAL MEMORANDUM TO THE EXECUTIVE

re

PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK

suggesting that

THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE

expand to become

THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE.

Your President and Executive Secretary beg to report as follows:

As executive members are fully aware, the field work of the Council has brought it more and more into contact with the problem of the community's provision for family welfare services, as the fundamental necessity behind all sound child protection work. In Vancouver, and in Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton, the Council's surveys were forced to include the organization and development of family welfare services, as an integral part of the community reorganization proposed for the more adequate treatment of child welfare problems. The same situation is emerging from the work being done in Prince Edward Island.

Your executive secretary reported to your President on the certainty of the need of family organization evolving in any community, where it was lacking, when child protection services were being reorganized along modern case work lines. She pointed out that even though the Council were forced to give attention to the family welfare field, in order to do a thorough piece of work, itself, in the Child Welfare field, it was inevitable that it would be misunderstood, in so branching out, beyond its own immediate purpose and function. Yet, there was no national organization, equipped to render this service, and no group on which the Council could call for technical help, except by "borrowing" from the large family welfare agencies in some of our cities. Your Secretary came to the conclusion, that the Social Service Council of Canada was the logical body, before whom to present this need, and as she was a member of the national executive of that agency, she asked for permission to lay this suggestion before the members of that body, purely as a personal proposal. This group appointed a sub-committee on the matter. At this juncture, your Secretary learned of the creation of a Canadian Committee of the American Association for organizing Family Social Work, and sought to acquire full information about its plans for meeting the situation. Meanwhile, the Social Service

Council of Canada decided not to proceed on this line of development but suggested that this work be added to the services being rendered by this Council. The problem soon became an involved one, and the need of careful discussion of its various constituent factors became urgent. The situation was correctly judged by Dr. C. M. Hincks, President of the Canadian Conference on Social Work, who made an announcement of an open conference of representative workers to discuss this and related matters, to be held at Ottawa, on June 25th and 26th, 1929. The deliberations of this Council were most thorough, and its Findings form one of the most concise statements ever issued in Canadian Social Work. They covered three sections: the training of social workers, research problems and facilities, and national survey and consulting service in the family welfare field, and community organization. It is with the findings of Section III. that this communication is especially concerned.

The report of the Committee on Findings of that Section reads:

III. SECTION ON

"NATIONAL SURVEY AND CONSULTING SERVICE IN THE FAMILY WELFARE FIELD AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION."

Report of Committee on Findings:

Present Services Available.

- (1) That valuable work is being done by the Social Service Council of Canada and the Social Service Departments of the Churches in stimulating interest in, and furthering understanding of, modern social work problems, methods and practices, by acting as a medium of communication between those needing specialized services and organizations able to give same, and the education of their respective constituencies through publications, information services and the holding of conferences.
- (2) That while the purpose of the Canadian Committee of the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work is to serve as a channel for the study and development of family social work in Canada, at the present time that Committee does not contemplate the development of an organizing service in this field.
- (3) That except within the Province of Ontario there is not in Canada an available service adapted to meet community needs in the field of family welfare and community organization.
- (4) That a definite service of this nature is being provided by the Social Service Council of Ontario within the Province of Ontario.
- (5) That the Canadian Council on Child Welfare has found it necessary to render such a service repeatedly, as incidental to specific services undertaken in its own field where adequate provision for family welfare work, which is a basic factor in an effective child welfare programme, was lacking in the community.
- (6) That family welfare and community organizations have frequently released executives in their own employ to undertake such services for other communities in response to urgent requests.

- (7) That Canadian Communities and Organizations have received generous and valued assistance through services provided by American Associations in the community organization and family welfare field.

(NOTE: In the above findings, no attempt is made to take cognizance of the whole field of activities of the organizations mentioned.)

Need for Development of More Adequate Services.

- (8) That Family Welfare work, organized according to case work principles and methods is basic to all other social service developed in a community.
- (9) That vast sums of money are being spent on public social services without any general recognition or appreciation of the case work method as the basis of administration of such services.
- (10) That while the more highly organized communities in Canada are able to derive benefit from the specialized technical services offered by American Organizations, the promotive and educational emphasis required in the smaller communities with few resources can best be accomplished under the auspices of a Canadian organization.
- (11) That demands for such services cannot continue to be met adequately by facilities at present available outside the Province of Ontario, and that there is an urgent need for the immediate development of such a service on a national scale.
- (12) That a national survey and consulting service in the family welfare and community organization field should provide:
- (1) An intimate knowledge and experience of the principles and technique of family case work.
 - (2) Demonstration of the application of those principles and technique to a particular need and situation.
 - (3) Education of public opinion to an understanding appreciation of the principles and methods of family case work and its interrelationships with other community services.
- (13) That an adequate service of this nature requires the supporting strength and prestige of an organization which already commands national confidence and goodwill.
- (14) That at the present stage of development of social work in Canada it would not be possible to set up a new national organization equipped with sufficient technical staff and adequately financed to provide this service.
- (15) That the Canadian Council on Child Welfare should be asked to add to its present organization the development of a service in the field of family work with the understanding that work already being done in the family field be given full consideration.
- (16) That the following conditions would be essential to the desired development of this service by the Canadian Council on Child Welfare.
- (a) A change in the name of the organization to indicate the inclusion of this new service in its programme,

- (b) Such changes in basis of membership and personnel of executive as will give to this new department a status co-ordinate with other services offered by the present organization.
- (c) The appointment of a Special Advisory Committee representative of family work and community organization in Canada to advise in respect to the activities of this department,
- (d) The immediate appointment to the regular staff of a full time worker with the training and experience in family work to serve in this department.

And, while not considering it essential, the Conference would strongly recommend that the generous offer of the American Association for Organizing Social Work to grant the privileges of staff membership to the person appointed to carry on this service, be accepted."

A sub-committee, representative of the Canadian Committee of the American Association for Organizing Social Work, consisting of Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid, Chairman, Mr. F. N. Stapleford, Secretary, and Mr. G. B. Clarke, of Montreal, was appointed to wait upon the executive of this Council on the matter, on behalf of the Conference. Arrangements have been made to give over one session of the executive meeting on Tuesday, Nov. 26th, at 9.15 a.m., to this discussion, and to give most of the time of the general meeting, thereto, on the afternoon of the same date. You are therefore urged to make every possible effort to attend this meeting, and if you cannot be present, to instruct the undersigned, prior to the meeting, of your opinion on this proposal, which involves fundamental changes in the nature and purpose of this Council. You have already been acquainted with the general terms of the proposal. The presentation of the full details are now offered for your earnest consideration.

Factors Involved in Re-organization.

Your President and Secretary have carefully analyzed the whole proposal, and explored executive and general opinion thereon. In their judgment acceptance of the proposal involves:

- (1) A change in the name of the Council to become the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare.
- (2) Re-organization of the Council to give equal status to both its constituent interests. This would involve,
 - (a) Re-organizing the Governing Council, to consist of twenty Councillors exclusive of the executive, of whom ten would be appointed from the Child Welfare field, and ten from the Family Welfare field.
 - (b) Combining the present sections of the Council (i.e. the French-speaking section, the Child Hygiene section, the Child in Employment Section, the Education Section, the Recreation Section, the Child Care and Protection Section, the Delinquency Section, and the Section on the Religious and Ethical Development of the Child), which now form the Council to become the **Division on Child Welfare**, in charge of a committee under its own Chairman, with sub-chairmen in charge of each of the present sections.

These nine members would form the advisory committee in charge of **Child Welfare**. The members of each section would confer on their own field within this broader field.

- (c) Providing for a **Division on Family Welfare**, in charge of a committee with its own Chairman and eight members (corresponding to the number of section subchairmen in the **Child Welfare Division**. (One member of this Division would be French-speaking. This Division would also have its own Chairman. These nine members would form the advisory committee in charge of **Family Welfare**. Sections would be created, as required.
 - (d) Retaining the executive officers as at present, i.e.
 - A Past President.
 - A President.
 - Two Vice-Presidents (one of whom would now be drawn from the **Family Welfare Division**).
 - Hon. Treasurer.
 - Executive Director-(replacing the Executive Secretary).
 - (e) Adding two, thereto,
 - (a) the Secretary of the **Child Welfare Division**;
 - (b) the Secretary of the **Family Welfare Division**.
 - (f) Constituting the executive officers and the Committee in charge of the Division on **Child Welfare**, the executive of that Division.
 - (g) Constituting the Executive officers, and the Committee in charge of the Division on **Family Welfare**, the executive of that Division.
 - (h) Constituting the executive officers and the Committees in charge of these two divisions, the executive of the Canadian Council on **Child and Family Welfare**.
 - (i) Constituting this group with the Councillors, the Governing Body of the Canadian Council on **Child and Family Welfare**.
 - (j) Constituting the entire membership of the organization (as on the present basis of membership of the Canadian Council on **Child Welfare**) the general Canadian Council on **Child and Family Welfare**.
 - (k) Constituting the executive officers, and the Chairmen of the two Divisions—i.e. the **Division on Child Welfare** and the **Division of Family Welfare**, the sub-executive in charge of the new Council. (This would correspond in effect to a Board of Directors).
 - (l) Providing that the sub-executive meet at least bi-monthly.
 - (m) Providing that the executive meet at least semi-annually.
 - (n) Providing that the Governing Body, and the General Council meet, at least annually.
 - (o) Enlarging the Advisory Finance Committee by two appointments, nominated by the **Family Welfare Division**.
- (3) The addition of at least \$7500.00 per annum to the budget, for the next two years.

- (4) The appointment of the executive secretary as executive director, or general secretary in charge of the new Council, and the appointment of secretaries in charge respectively of Child Welfare and of Family Welfare.
- (5) The addition of two stenographers to the staff, one of whom is required at present. One of these must be highly qualified and thoroughly experienced to assist in the heavily increased responsibilities of the office.
- (6) The renting of additional office space.

Recommendations:

Your President and Secretary recommend:

- (1) That this development be proceeded with, along the lines of reorganization projected.
- (2) That, for 1929-30, the constitution of the Council stand suspended to allow of the greatest flexibility in this period of reorganization.
- (3) That prior to the engagement of new staff, and the formal reorganization of the Council, there should be available for the Council, at least \$5,000.00 earmarked for the work of the Family Division.
- (4) That Dr. John A. Amyot, Deputy Minister of Health and Public Welfare, be invited to sit in, on the deliberations relative to this development in our work.
- (5) That following her appointment, the secretary in charge of this Family Welfare Division should be sent for a period of observation with the American Association for Organizing Family Work.
- (6) That preference be given in the field services of this new secretary, to those larger centres in Canada, where family work has not been developed, and where no other services of this kind are available immediately.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLA M. THORBURN, CHARLOTTE E. WHITTON,
President. Executive Secretary.

Re. Financing Proposal Family Welfare Division.

Your president and secretary have already submitted a report on the proposed expansion of the Council to become the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare, with a fully qualified family division staff. They have recommended that in the event of such a development being approved this departure be not embarked upon, until the full amount required for the first year's operation of such a division is in the treasury or definitely promised for this work. The minimum amount required for the financing of this section in your secretary's opinion, would total:

Salaries—Secretary and Stenographer.....	\$2,900.00
Travelling.....	1000.00
Printing and Publications.....	1500.00
Extension Work.....	1000.00
Additional Office.....	500.00
Incidentals.....	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,500.00

(All of which would have to be raised by special effort, outside work of present Finance Committee, which has accepted only Council's present commitments).

The budget submitted for the general and special work of the Council totals \$35,450.00 of which \$27,350.00 comprises actual Council accounts, administered through the office. In view of the heavy responsibilities involved in raising this amount and the fact that almost the entire clientele of the Council's membership and executive are drawn from persons and groups primarily interested in Child welfare, and who are not familiar with, or interested in any commensurate degree in the family welfare field, it seems to your secretary essential, that the Council, if accepting this work, request the family welfare group, to co-operate with your secretary, in obtaining the addition to the Advisory Finance Committee of at least three or four members (from Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Vancouver) who would undertake to underwrite this amount for the first twelve months of operation. Your secretary is satisfied that were this done, the revenue from this division and the support which its secretary, if successful, would herself develop, would provide satisfactorily for this expansion, in subsequent years.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE E. WHITTON,
Executive Secretary.

November 1st, 1929.
406 Plaza Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.

REPORT ON RELATIONS TO THE CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Your secretary was unable to attend the meeting of the Child Welfare Committee in April 1929, because of the important stage that had been reached in the New Brunswick Survey. The Committee's sessions were among the most productive that have yet been held, and your secretary greatly regrets her enforced absence.

In July, Mlle. Chaptal, assistant delegate to France, on the League Committee, visited Canada, in connection with the inquiry, with which she has been entrusted, into child neglect. Your secretary was able to arrange for her to study phases of Canadian work in Ottawa, in Toronto and in Northern Ontario. Arrangements made for her to visit Manitoba were cancelled because of her desire to spend a longer time in study in Toronto.

From the report of the 1929 session presented to the Assembly of the League, in September, your secretary quotes:—

"The main work of the fifth session of the Child Welfare Committee, which was held at Geneva from April 12th to April 19th last, was the completion of an important and difficult task which the last Assembly had encouraged the Committee to continue, namely, the preparation of two draft international conventions intended to meet the difficulties which have often been referred to by associations or groups engaged in

child welfare work. The object of these two drafts is to enable Governments to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements or conventions.

The object of the first of these preliminary drafts is to remedy the serious ills due to the moral and material neglect suffered by children and young people who, having escaped or been removed from the authority of their parents or guardians, are abroad. Whether the minors have run away in a spirit of adventure or have escaped from some institution in which they had been placed, whether they are girls abducted from their family and abandoned without resources, or whether they are the children of divorced parents whom one of the parties has succeeded in taking from the parent to whom custody has been granted, it would seem advisable to simplify the methods for returning these minors to the authority of their parents or guardians. The text of the draft does not affect the right of persons and institutions legally invested with paternal power, or entitled to custody, to appeal to the competent court at any time for a judicial decision ordering the minor to be handed over to them. It provides, however, for this return being made more rapidly at less expense and with less complications than by judicial means or the diplomatic channel. For this purpose, it lays down that the competent authority of the country in which the minor is living, when presented with a request in due form from the competent authority of the country of which the minor is a national or of the country in which its parents or guardians reside, shall examine the request and shall then either comply with it or shall inform the authority which forwarded it of the reasons why a return home appears contrary to the minor's interests. The preliminary draft is, in fact, based upon the principle that the interests of the child must be the first consideration.

The second draft is of a wider and more important scope. It provides a solution for the problem of assistance for all indigent foreign minors, including even those whose families reside in the same country as themselves. The following are the main principles upon which this draft is based:

1. With respect to assistance, the foreign minor has the same rights as the minor who is a national of the country, except that the former may be repatriated;
2. The interests of the minor must always be the first consideration whenever there is any question of affording him assistance;
3. Repatriation is not to be looked upon as being necessarily the best method of affording assistance.

According to this draft, assistance includes not only maintenance, treatment in hospital and medical attendance, but education. On the other hand, the Committee carefully reserved in this draft the rights of paternal power or custody, which, both in principle and in practice continue to be subject to the rules laid down by internal legislation. Further, the preliminary draft does not restrict the rights of the contracting States to prohibit the settlement or temporary residence in their territory of nationals of any other State for reasons of general security, health or public morality.

If the idea of sovereignty suffers any infringement, it is only by the sacrifice of the right to expel indigent foreign minors on the grounds of their indigence alone. In an age when humanitarian considerations are constantly receiving more attention, it seems only wise that the interests

of an indigent child should not be at the mercy of an exaggerated conception of the rights of sovereignty unless there is some imperious and proven necessity.

The preliminary draft draws a distinction between temporary and prolonged assistance. It has fixed thirty days as the limit of temporary assistance. Experience has shown that such assistance hardly ever exceeds this time-limit.

The cost of temporary assistance in accordance with established usage must in all cases be borne by the country of residence.

In the case of prolonged assistance, the State of residence may notify the State of which the minor is a national of its intention to continue assistance if the cost is refunded, reserving to itself the right to repatriate the minor if reimbursement is refused.

These two drafts were carefully prepared and discussed at length with the assistance of legal experts; they were then adopted by the Child Welfare Committee, and the Council, having approved the Committee's resolution, instructed the Secretary-General to communicate them to all Governments, with the request that they should forward their observations to the Secretariat by December 31st, 1929.

The Committee, which appreciates the great importance and usefulness of these drafts, recommends Governments to give them their close attention and trusts that many Governments will conclude the agreements recommended. The conversion of these drafts into definite diplomatic instruments would be in harmony with the humanitarian ideals of the League and would help to prove to the world how useful its work can be in the social as well as in the political sphere.

The discussions in the Committee brought out the practical benefits which the Child Welfare Committee has achieved in various directions. As the result of the Committee's enquiries concerning the age of marriage and consent, the age has been, or is in course of being, raised by the laws of certain countries. At the same time, the system of Juvenile Courts and the tasks which should be allotted to these valuable institutions, first set up by the United States of America, have changed their character somewhat, thanks to the documentation and studies of the Committee.

The Committee fully appreciates the Child Welfare Committee's concern for the position of illegitimate children. A large amount of information was furnished to the Child Welfare Committee by Governments on its request, and its Legal Sub-Committee was instructed to examine this information and to decide what questions should be specially studied and in what order. After a discussion at the last session, the Child Welfare Committee came to the conclusion that the illegitimate child needed more effective protection. It expressed the opinion that, on all questions of protection and assistance, the illegitimate child should be as well treated as the legitimate child, due respect being paid to the rights of the family.

It would be desirable that the suggestions and proposals of the Legal Sub-Committee on this subject should be presented to the Child Welfare Committee at its next session.

The Child Welfare Committee has continued to give its attention to the organisation and working of Juvenile Courts. At its last session, it approved a questionnaire concerning the various auxiliary services of Juvenile Courts prepared by three Rapporteurs.

In response to the Committee's recommendation, the Council decided that this questionnaire should be sent out to all Governments, including those not Members of the League. The Committee intends at a future session to study, with the International Prison Commission, the institutions which enforce the decisions of Juvenile Courts. Members of the Committee pointed out the very important part that Juvenile Courts can play in protecting children, and signified their desire to see accentuated the educative character of these Courts, for which the name of Court is perhaps not the most suitable. They would also like to see their competence extended to problems and even to civil disputes directly affecting the fate of minors.

The Committee emphasized the necessity for close co-operation between the Child Welfare Committee and the International Cinematographic Institute. The relation between questions of the cinema and child welfare are obvious; they touch common ground in matters of education, psychology, sociology, crime, morality and medicine. The cinema can and should become a useful instrument of children's education. It cannot be said that at present it satisfactorily fulfils this purpose; for its influence is very frequently harmful to children and young people. By encouraging the intellectual laziness of the child and the taste of the youth of the present day for speed, the moving picture makes a deep impression on the brain of the child, because a child lacks critical sense, hardly distinguishes between real life and imagination, between fact and fiction. The shadows which appear so fugitive upon the screen often remain deeply engraved upon its subconscious mind. Measures should be taken to ensure that the cinema does less harm to children and more good. In expressing its complete confidence in the work of the new international Institute, the Committee stressed the recommendations made by the Child Welfare Committee for measures in the interests of safety and health in cinema halls, and in particular the recommendation concerning non-inflammable films. It also directed the attention of the Rome Institute to a study of the means for promoting and encouraging the production, exchange and representation of recreational films intended specially for children, which would amuse them, whilst contributing towards their intellectual and moral progress. One member drew particular attention to the influence of the cinema on the eyesight of children and to the appropriate steps to prevent these evil effects.

The care of blind children is another question which remains on the Child Welfare Committee's agenda. The Committee has instructed one of its members, Dr. Estrid Hein, to carry out an enquiry, the results of which the Committee awaits with interest. Another enquiry is now being made in several countries concerning children in moral and social danger.

At the request of the Council, the Child Welfare Committee, during its last session, considered several questions relating to its special status. It is recognised that its status is somewhat unusual. The Committee comprises the official representatives of twelve Governments and eleven assessors; the latter, who are in an advisory capacity, bring to the Committee the views of the large organisations for the protection of children and young people, whose representatives they are. Further, the International Labour Office and the League Health Organisation appoint two representatives to the Committee, who, in the capacity of liaison

agents, follow the Committee's work and furnish it with the results of enquiries carried out by their respective organisations. The experience of the last few years has shown that this composition of the Committee is in itself satisfactory. The attendance of the assessors has proved valuable and the Committee desires to take this opportunity of paying a tribute to the memory of Miss Eglantine Jebb, one of the assessors, who has died since the last Assembly. The question has been raised, however, whether the number of these assessors should be increased. In the opinion of the Committee, their number should be kept within reasonable limits having regard to the Committee's programme of work. For the examination of a given question it is better to appeal from time to time to one or more specially qualified experts rather than to multiply the number of the members of the Committee, who cannot be expected to be fully acquainted with all the various and complicated problems of law, medicine, public health, education, etc., which the Committee may be called upon to study. The Committee is of opinion that, save in quite exceptional cases, the assessors should be selected as representing international organisations which act on behalf of large groups of children and young persons. In accordance with a suggestion made by the Child Welfare Committee, it considers it desirable that the Council should consult that Committee before taking any steps to add to the number of assessors. Finally, it thinks that, in future, the assessors should be appointed for five years and not for an indefinite period. A proposal was made in the Committee that, if no increase is made in the number of Governments officially represented on the Committee by delegates, the Council should consider instituting a system of rotation allowing periodical changes in the composition of the Committee.

Its study of the work of the Child Welfare Committee has led the Committee to appreciate the importance of continuing the work so well begun. The Child Welfare Committee has not forgotten a recommendation made to it by the Eighth Assembly, and has also learned from its own experience; it has been careful not to spread its enquiries and discussions over too large a number of problems. By arranging in due order the many complex questions which claim its attention and by only undertaking their study after careful preparation, it has concentrated its energies upon a few problems that seemed to demand international discussion and action. Though the Committee's work may be more restricted, it thereby gains in weight and authority.

In conclusion, the Committee has the honour to propose to the Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

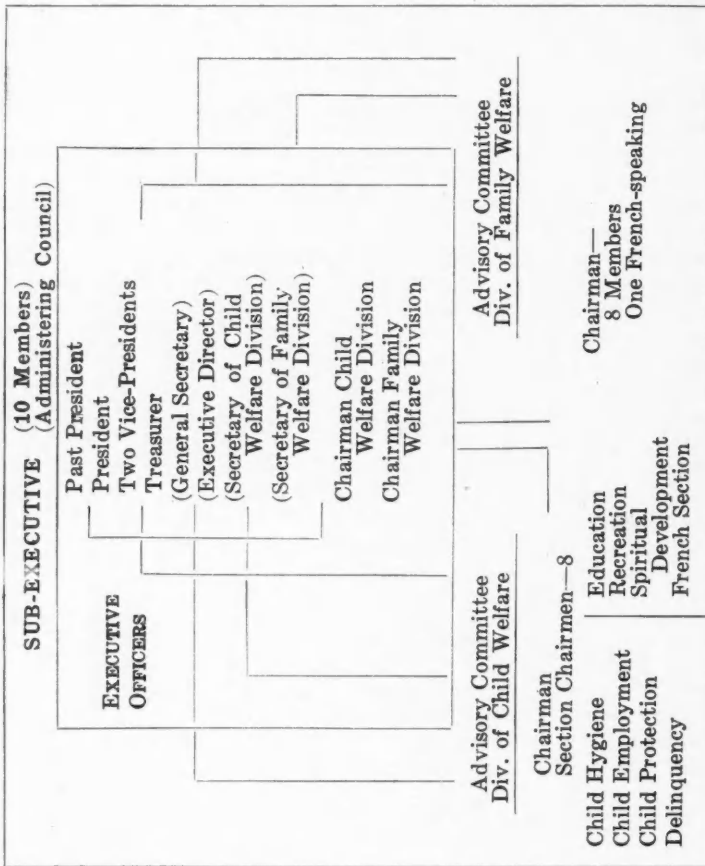
"The Committee has considered the report of the Child Welfare Committee on its fifth session; it approves that report and recommends that the Committee should continue its work on the lines indicated therein."

[NOTE—"Committee" throughout indicates the Fifth Committee i.e., the League's Committee on Social questions, etc.]

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION PROPOSED FOR THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE.

GOVERNING BODY (46 Members)

EXECUTIVE (26 Members)



Legend:—

General Council within line

Governing Body within line

Executive—within line

Sub-Executive

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to

"Child and Family Welfare"

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NOTE: A considerable repetition of titles will be observed in this Index, since many articles have been noted for reference purposes under more than one topical heading. Articles for which no authorship or source is given were for the most part contributed by staff members of the Canadian Welfare Council (formerly the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare) whose initials have usually been appended. Brackets have been placed around an indicated source of an article to denote that the article is not an exact reproduction of the original statement mentioned, but that the subject matter of the article has been drawn mainly from that source.

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